JPRS-EER-86-084

5 JUNE 1986

East Europe Report

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

JPRS-EER-86-084

5 JUNE 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

AGRICULTURE

POLAND

Agricultural Board Views Farming Situation
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 17 Mar 86)..... 1

ECONOMY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Mineral Reserves, Extraction in CSSR Summarized
(Mojmir Kalny; PLANOVANE HOSPODARSTVI, No 2, 1986)..... 3

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Reichelt Describes Environment Policy Objectives, Measures
(Hans Reichelt; INTERNATIONALE ZEITSCHRIFT DER
LANDWIRTSCHAFT, No 2, 1986)..... 12

New Legal Directives Needed To Regulate Computer Industry
(Hans-Ulrich Hochbaum; WIRTSCHAFTSRECHT, No 4,
Oct 85)..... 20

Recent Cost-Effective Developments in Steel Industry Noted
(Wilhelm Marter; GIESSEREITECHNIK, No 3, Mar 86)..... 30

Briefs
GDR-Ecuador Trade Protocol 35
Trade Agreement With Kampuchea 35
Cooperation Protocol With Cameroon 35

HUNGARY

Experts Discuss Economic Difficulties
(Gabriella Molnar, et al.; HETI VILAGGAZDASAG, 15 Mar 86)..... 36

POLAND

Draft 1986-1990 Socioeconomic Plan Presented
(Jan Markusz; TRYBUNA LUDU, 2 Apr 86)..... 39

Finance Deputy Minister Answers Questions on Price Policy
(Wojciech Pruss Interview; ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, 7 Apr 86)..... 42

CSSR Trade Official Discusses Cooperation Plans With PRL
(Adolf Hynek Interview; RZECZPOSPOLITA, 15 Apr 86)..... 44

Szalajda Assesses Economic Talks With FRG
(Zbigniew Szalajda Interview; RZECZPOSPOLITA, 17 Mar 86).. 47

Results of Polish-SRV Economic Cooperation Talks
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 28 Mar 86)..... 49

Weekly Rejects 'Capitalist Production' in Poland
(RZECZYWISTOSC, 16 Mar 86)..... 50

Various Types of Budget Subsidies Analyzed
(Jan Rak; RZECZYWISTOSC, 16 Mar 86)..... 52

Coal, Energy Figures for January-March
(ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, 1 Apr 86)..... 54

Briefs
Building Secretaries Meet Wozniak 56
Portuguese Transport Agreement 56

ROMANIA

Achievements, Prospects for Electric Energy Industry
(Constantin Miron Ionescu; REVISTA DE STATISTICA, Nov 85)..... 57

MILITARY

BULGARIA

General Mladenov on Political Work in Air Force, Air Defense (Strakhil Mladenov Interview; NARODNA ARMIYA, 17 Mar 86)..... 60

Relationship Between Industrial Development, Defense Analyzed (Nesho Neshev; NARODNA ARMIYA, 19 Mar 86)..... 64

Admissions Regulations for Noncommissioned Officer Schools (NARODNA ARMIYA, 14 Mar 86)..... 69

POLAND

Briefs
Siwicki Congratulates Meritorious Soldiers 75

POLITICS

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Romanians Discuss Claims of Apparitions in Yugoslavia (Gh. Bratescu; MAGAZIN, 8 Mar 86)..... 76

Ceausescu, Dascalescu Greet Hungarian Leaders (SCINTEIA, 4 Apr 86)..... 79

Briefs
Dascalescu Greets Atanasov 80
Ramiz Alia Thanks Ceausescu for Condolences 80
Ceausescu Congratulates Husak 80
Ceausescu Message to Zhivkov 80
Vlajkovic Cable to Ceausescu 81

BULGARIA

Amnesty International Allegations Concerning Turks Rejected (Peter Gerassimov; SOFIA NEWS, 7 May 86)..... 82

Turkish Authorities Blamed for Death of Bulgarian National (Ventsel Raichev; SOFIA NEWS, 7 May 86)..... 84

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Number of FDJ Members Admitted to SED Reported
(NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, various dates)..... 85

FDJ Central Council Reports 85
Honecker Reply to FDJ 86

'Provocation' Against GDR-FRG Sport Relations
(NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 16 Apr 86)..... 87

Briefs
West Berlin Monument Exchange 88
GDR-USSR Moratorium 88
New Bishop for Goerlitz 88

POLAND

Pre-Congress Factory Conferences Select Delegates
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 4 Apr 86)..... 89

Factory Conferences Discuss Program Goals Fulfillment
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 5-6 Apr 86)..... 91

Party Activities Calendar, March, April
(ZYCIE PARTII, 9, 23 Apr 86)..... 93

17-30 March 1986 93
1-13 April 1986 100

Jaruzelski Receives Youth Delegation
(PAP, 25 Apr 86)..... 105

Youth Affairs Minister on Youth Problems
(Aleksander Kwasniewski; SZTANDAR MLODYCH, 15 Apr 86)..... 106

Mazurek Report Read at 10 Apr Warsaw PZPR Committee Session
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 11 Apr 86)..... 109

Baryla Assesses Worker-Peasant Inspectorate
(Jozef Baryla; TRYBUNA LUDU, 12-13 Apr 86)..... 111

Achievements, Influence of PRON Reviewed
(PAP, 28 Apr 86)..... 113

Briefs
Wozniak, Honkisz Meet Correspondents 115
Mokrzyszczak Attends Ideology Conference 115
Seminar for Managers 115
Radio Aktivs Meet 115

Soviet Ambassador Meets Activists 116
Wozniak Addresses Party Lecturers 116
NOWE DROGI Cooperation 116
Jordanian Communist Delegation Visits 116
MSZMP Delegation Visits Poland 116
Bulgarian Justice Minister Visits 117
Polish-Soviet Media Cooperation 117
Czyrek Receives Syrian General 117
New Ecuadoran Ambassador 117
UK Ambassador Departs 117
Sejm Adopts, Amends Laws 117
New Undersecretary 118
New Undersecretaries of State 118
Underground Newspaper Possessors Jailed 118
Chinese Journalist Agreement 118
Swedish Radio-TV Link 118
Syrian Army Commander Visit 118
Cadre Appointment Announced 119
Education Undersecretary Appointed 119
New Undersecretary 119
Defense Ministry Party Talks 119
Steelworks Pre-Congress Meeting 119
Ambassador to Bulgaria Appointed 119
Grzyb Elected Congress Delegate 120
Warsaw Party Committee Secretary 120
Polish Ambassador to GDR 120
New Bank Vice President 120
Trade Unionists Visit Algeria 120
Drug Dealers Stand Trial 120

AGRICULTURAL BOARD VIEWS FARMING SITUATION

AU280516 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 17 Mar 86 p 5

[Report signed "(JESZ)": "The State of Farming"]

[Text] Polish farming achieved considerable progress in 1983-85, reducing the material-intensiveness of production, increasing management efficiency, and boosting social productivity by 15 percent. Increases of farm production have made it possible to abandon food rationing.

However, the simple reserves with the help of which farm production can be increased have almost been exhausted, and the last year of the 3-year period was not as advantageous for farming as the first 2 years. On 15 March the Board of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Food Economy discussed the dangers flowing from this fact for the development of food production.

In 1985 final farm production increased 1 percent as a result of a decrease in plant production by 6.9 percent and an increase in animal production by 5.2 percent. Net production dropped by 0.4 percent. The economic situation of farming deteriorated, and this was also true of the income of the rural population compared with that of the urban population. However, this deterioration did not affect the willingness of farmers to invest: Production investments increased from 7 percent in 1982 to 12 percent in 1985 at the cost of the consumption fund.

Other dangers to the development of farming and food production are of non-agricultural nature. For example, despite some improvements in the flow of some capital goods, the supplies of mineral fertilizers, plant protection chemicals, feed, fuels, and capital goods are still imbalanced. The rate of land reclamation is low, the range of farm construction is restricted, and the disinvestment of the farm and food production assets continues. Investments in food industries are lower than planned, and the low ability to provide local funds for these industries makes it impossible to speed up their development.

Members and the board and invited guests stressed the honesty of the board's report on the situation of farming and food production in 1985 and proposed that the report be enlarged by a number of detailed issues. The report will

be the basis of the annual government account for the farming and food situation to be presented to the Sejm.

The board also discussed the report presented by the Supreme Cooperative Council on the implementation of the "Cooperative Law" in agriculture and evaluated the implementation of the law on farmers' social and trade union organizations. The documents in this connection will be presented to the Government Presidium and the Sejm. The session was chaired by Minister Stanislaw Zieba.

/9738

CSO: 2600/413

MINERAL RESERVES, EXTRACTION IN CSSR SUMMARIZED

Prague PLANOVANE HOSPODARSTVI in Czech No 2, 1986 pp 86-93

[Article by Eng Mojmir Kalny, ScC, Central Institute for National Economic Research: "Mineral Raw Materials in Czechoslovak Economy"]

[Text] Our domestic resources of mineral raw material represent an important part of our national economy which we must protect and develop in accordance with our economic needs and interests. The urgency of this task is growing with the increasing demand for a rational management of our resources of raw materials, which is an indispensable precondition for the transition to an intensive type of the social process of replacement.

Our domestic mineral base provides us not only with valuable raw materials for power engineering and with ores, but also with greatly varied types of non-metallic raw materials. Our territory has a great wealth of them, as best confirmed by the fact that our country has more than one half of about 50 kinds of non-metallic minerals extracted in the world.

Judged by their range, non-metallic minerals represent the largest group of solid raw materials extracted at present in our country. We produce a total of about 160 million tons annually from uniform and mixed deposits and thus, more than raw materials produced for power engineering and than ores. On the international scale, this is not at all unusual, because by its extent, extraction of non-metallic minerals holds the first place even in such large countries with a multiform base of mineral raw materials as, for instance, the USSR and United States.

Natural conditions which in the distant past determined the development of individual types of mineral deposits differed considerably in the territories of Bohemia and Slovakia. From that follows also the imbalance in the distribution of geological deposits of non-metallic minerals in the CSR and SSR, which is evident at first galnce, as well as considerable differences between them in the scope of extraction of individual minerals. On the other hand, the advantage of the geological process is that in terms of minerals, both territories complement each other to some extent.

Mineral	Geological Reserves			Extraction		
	CSSR mil t	CSR %	SSR %	CSSR thou t	CSR %	SSR %
Fluor spar	3	100	--	12	100	--
Graphite	10	100	--	53	100	--
Kaolin	1310	99	1	3301	99	1
Clays	1307	95	5	1997	96	4
Mineral dyes	5	100	--	14	100	--
Bentonite	249	85	15	234	84	16
Feldspar minerals	52	100	--	121	100	--
Quartz minerals	67	59	41	254	66	34
Magnesite	804	--	100	2213	--	100
Rock salt	1193	--	100	82	--	100
Asbestos rock	6	--	100	100	--	100
Talc	10	--	100	29	--	100
Perlite	28	--	100	64	--	100
Dolomite	829	--	100	3753	--	100
Industrial sand	1483	51	49	2809	88	12
Diatomite	11	100	--	88	100	--
Smeltable rocks	34	50	50	145	72	28
Calcite	9723	61	39	25971	61	39
Corrective sial minerals for production of concrete	1193	45	55	1417	69	31
Gypsum	593	84	16	849	84	16
	mil. m^3			Thou. m^3		
Decorative stone	252	86	14	269	76	24
Construction stone	4136	64	36	22667	68	32
Gravel sand	4885	82	18	30443	78	32
Brickmaking minerals	1905	80	20	4132	67	33

Extraction is divided between both parts of our state according to geological and assessed reserves, territorial distribution of consumption, and specific local conditions for extraction operations which co-determine the volume of the mineral to be produced from individual partial journal bearings in a given period.

Organizational ramifications of extraction and illusions of inexhaustible reserves of non-metallic minerals for a long time deflected comprehensive attention due to those raw materials. Now we realize that the demands of the intensification strategy for the further development of Czechoslovak national economy will increasingly emphasize the development of industrial branches based on highly skilled labor and on domestic raw materials. Because of such a development, non-metallic minerals which constitute the material base required mainly for the production of construction materials, for construction, and for metallurgical industries, agriculture, chemical, cosmetic, pharmaceutical and consumer industries, will also gain in importance. Over the past 15 years we produced and consumed great amounts of non-metallic minerals. Here below we mention only those of which we extract annually more than 1 million tons from exclusive deposits:

mil. m^3	1970	1975	1980	1983
Gravel sand	20.2	29.1	32.9	30.4
Construction stone	13.7	23.0	22.8	22.7
Calcite	22.2	24.6	26.2	26.0
Minerals for brickmaking	5.7	5.5	4.4	4.1
mil. t				
Dolomite	2.3	4.5	5.0	3.8
Kaolin	1.7	2.7	3.2	3.3
Industrial sand	3.0	3.7	4.1	2.8
Magnesite	2.9	3.0	2.2	2.2
Clay	1.7	2.2	2.2	2.0
Corrective sial minerals for cement production	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.4

The development of gravel sand extraction in the above-mentioned period was planned to provide sufficient supplies to cover the needs of our industrial production, agriculture and construction industry. Extraction of gravel sand, construction stone, limestone, kaolin and clays was rising approximately to 1980, then it stagnated. Extraction of dolomite, industrial sand, magnesite and corrective sial minerals for concrete production also increased at first, then declined. Extraction of minerals for the production of concrete has declined throughout the above-mentioned period.

The rate of utilization of assessed free reserves of the ABC_1 category designated for extraction is relevant for a prognostic survey of our prospects for uninterrupted supply of our national economy with individual non-metallic minerals. For the most essential minerals this rate is in the 0.6 to 3.1 percent range. At present we are extracting dolomite, fluor spar, construction stone, gravel sand, kaolin, quartz minerals, magnesite, gypsum and graphite at a rate over 1 percent. This indicates that our geological survey should focus on these minerals by transferring minerals from C_2 category to free assessed reserves of ABC_1 category as well as by prospecting for new mineral deposits and by reassessing the already identified reserves. With few exceptions, however, we may expect that we now have confirmed reserves of most non-metallic minerals to last for at least 50 and in most cases for the next 100-115 years.

Our domestic extraction of non-metallic minerals is therefore able to cover basic needs of our national economy over a long period. The prognosis projects that the most probable rate of increase in extraction up to year 2000 will amount to 0.5 to 1 percent annually. Of course, the development will differ from this average for individual minerals. An analysis has shown that the following development of extraction may be foreseen up to year 2000.

By their volume gravel sand and construction stone hold the first two places in the extent of extraction among all other non-metallic minerals. Both minerals are used mainly in construction--ir construction production and in the production of construction materials. They are utilized in highway, railroad, housing, public, industrial and agricultural construction. Some of these minerals enter the construction process in the form of prefabricated materials.

	mil. m^3	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
Gravel sand		32.9	31.5	30.5	30.0	28.0
Construction stone		22.8	25.0	29.0	32.5	34.5
Minerals for brickmaking		4.4	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.0
	mil. t					
Limestone		26.2	26.0	28.0	29.5	29.5
Dolomite		5.0	5.0	5.5	5.5	5.5
Kaolin		3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
Industrial sand		4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5
Magnesite		2.2	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.8
Clays		2.2	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0
Corrective sial minerals for production of concrete		1.7	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8

Gravel sand is produced in the CSR in 80 locations by 33 organizations and in the SSR in 30 locations by 16 organizations. The mineral base of extracted aggregates consists of sand, sandy gravel, gravel and pebbles which developed from broken-down rocks and were usually transferred by flowing water from the site of their origin to various distances. This is evident from their different structural composition, different granulation and shaping of the grain. The main deposits of gravel sand are in fluvial drifts, sediments and alluvial terraces. Deposits are irregularly spread over the territory of our state, which necessitates transportation of gravel sand to various, often quite considerable distances. Such transportation is very expensive and intensive in terms of motor fuels and energy. The main problem in obtaining adequate amounts of gravel sands for future needs of our national economy is not so much the shortage of geological deposits but rather the increasing importance of the conflict of interests, particularly as concerns protection of agricultural soil, because most gravel sand is deposited beneath fertile alluvial soils and often the areas from which it is extracted cannot be recultivated because the deposits are located below the underground water level.

Construction stone is extracted in the CSR by 41 organizations in 209 locations and in the SSR by 40 organizations in 114 locations. The mineral base of construction stone consists of hard igneous, sedimentary or transformed rock. Among igneous rocks are granite, granodiorite, diorite, porphyry, phorphyrite, spilite, greenstone, melaphyre, basalt, rhyolite, andesite, trachyte and phonolite. Sedimentary rocks include greuwacke, sandstone, quartz, arkose, calcite, magnesium dolmie, dolomite and basaite. Transformed rocks include granulite, amphibolite, serpentine and migmatite. Identified deposits of these minerals are spread quite regularly all over the entire territory of our state.

In addition, in the current structure of extraction extracted aggregates predominate over crushed aggregates. However, available supplies of gravel sand in extracted deposits will be exhausted around the year 2000 and in some areas even earlier. Therefore, extracted aggregates must be gradually replaced with crushed aggregates, so that prior to year 2000 the production of crushed aggregates will predominate. Nevertheless, such a serious change can not be made without large investments in the extraction and treatment of construction stone,

without higher operational costs, increased power consumption, additional work forces and almost certainly higher prices of aggregates. The transition to crushed aggregates must be therefore systematically planned and prepared. At the same time, it is to be expected that their extraction will produce far more waste than production of gravel sand and thus, the extracted volume of rock must be proportionally higher.

Calcite holds a very important place among non-metallic minerals. According to its quality, we recognize the following categories: high-grade, other and clayey. High-grade calcites contain at least 96 percent of $CaCO_3$ carbonate--usually 96 to 98 percent. Other calcites contain 80 to 96 percent. Thus, high-grade calcites are very pure carbonates suitable above all for lime production. Other calcites are less pure, nevertheless, that is no disadvantage when used for the production of concrete. As evident from the data on the application of corrective sial minerals in the production of concrete, calcites used in the production of concrete must be treated with added sialitic components if in their natural condition they do not contain sufficient quantities of such components.

At present high-grade calcites are extracted in the CSR by 9 organizations in 10 locations and in the SSR by 5 organizations in 5 locations, other calcites (the raw material for the production of concrete) in the CSR by 11 organizations in 20 locations and in the SSR by 12 organizations in 13 locations, clayey calcites in the CSR by 2 organizations in 2 locations and lime marl in the SSR by 2 organizations in 4 locations.

High-grade calcites are found mainly in the krajs of North Moravia, Central Bohemia, South Moravia, East Slovakia and West Slovakia, other calcites in every kraj, with the exception of South Bohemia. In most cases, they are processed on site.

The main directions of current utilization of calcites are:

--production of concrete;

--production of lime;

--production of crushed industrial calcite, gravel and grit (aggregates);

--production of ground limestone and the recently launched production of micro-ground limestone;

--production of synthetic plasters and terrazzo;

--production of decorative stone (marble);

--other (untreated, lump quarry stone, etc).

In our country about 10 million tons of limestone are used annually for the production of concrete, less than 5 million tons for the production of lime, about 3.5 million tons for crushed aggregates, about 2 million tons for ground limestone, and approximately 0.2 million tons for the production of synthetic plasters and terrazzo. The production of decorative stone is not extensive.

Calcites are an important raw material in the industry of construction materials, in metallurgy, in chemical, food and rubber industries, in agriculture and water economy. In lesser quantities they are used also in other areas of operation.

In the future the main problem will concern comprehensive exploitation of deposits and the use of calcites according to their quality for such products for which they are most appropriate. In particular, an end must be put to the practice where calcite used in production is of higher quality than required for the given product. However, this requirement of rational utilization of the mineral will go counter not only the accepted practice but also the current indicators of production.

The minerals used in brickmaking are clays, loam, loess, marl with low CaO contents, partly weathered slate, argillaceous and clayey sand and other similar minerals that are pliable and malleable. With the shift toward lightened thin-walled products a distinctive trend appeared in brickmaking, namely, the use of minerals of better quality. At the same time, sales conditions were changing, which led to changes not only in the structure of the production but also in its overall volume. While in 1976 3.7 billion brick units were made, in 1980 it was only 3 billion bricks; however, after 1980 the volume of production began rising again and at present, it has stabilized at 3.5 billion bricks annually.

Minerals for brickmaking are produced in the CSR by 10 organizations in 133 locations and in the SSR by 6 organizations in 50 locations. The line of production is very broad, including, besides roofing tiles and bricks, also certain specialties; new items are continuously added. At this time brickmaking is facing a serious problem in adapting the line of its products to stricter thermal and technical standards of our construction industry.

Dolomite is found in Slovakia in Triassic configurations in a thickness of up to several hundreds meters. Domomite contains 19.7 to 21.9 percent MgO. It is not found in the CSR which only has deposits of magnesium dolomite. Extraction of dolomite was rapidly rising up to 1980--from 1.9 million tons in 1965 to 5 million tons in 1980. Then it declined and only 3.8 million tons were extracted in 1983.

As mentioned above, dolomite is extracted only in the SSR by three organizations in nine locations. Although it is used mainly as aggregate, it is increasingly vital in metallurgy as a slag-forming additive to blast furnaces and agglomeration. Furthermore, dolomite is an important source of magnesium for agricultural needs. Thus far, it has not been widely used in our country as a heat-resistant material. However, dolomite is gradually finding application also in other fields and its production will be expanded.

Our current mineral base of kaolin is centered mainly near the cities of Plzen, Karlovy Vary, Podborany and Kadan. According to its technological properties and main purpose, there are five types of kaolin: for porcelain production, for ceramic industry, for paper industry, titanate kaolin, and feldspar kaolin. However, kaolin is used not only in the production of procelain, ceramics and paper, but also in several other areas, for exmaple in the production of plastics, in the rubber, pharmaceutical and cosmetic industries, etc. Furthermore, it is an important export mineral.

In the CSR kaolin is extracted by 5 organizations in 17 locations and in the SSR by 1 organization in 1 location. Of our total kaolin production 14 percent are used in porcelain production, 4 percent in ceramic industry, 81 percent in paper industry, and 1 percent in titanite kaolin. Our geological reserves of kaolin for the ceramic industry are the lowest and therefore the task to manage its sources rationally is more urgent in this case than in other non-metallic minerals. However, our mineral base restricts also the extraction of our best traditional kaolins, both for the production of porcelain and for paper industry, which results in imports--albeit very limited--of some of its types. Improved dressing of kaolin will help reduced the imports.

Industrial sand includes sand for glassmaking and for foundries. Construction sand does not belong in those categories. Sand for glassmaking and foundries differs mainly by the required purity, i.e., SiO_2 contents, and granulation. Its mineral base consists mainly of sandstone blocks and to a lesser degree, drift sand. Sand for glassmaking is found only in the CSR, while foundry sand is located in the territories of both the CSR and the SSR.

Industrial sand is produced in the CSR by 5 organizations in 12 locations. Of which in two locations both glassmaking and foundry sand is extracted. In the SSR one organizaton extracts sand in one location. In terms of purity our glassmaking sand satisfies most consumers' demands, however, because of the required granulation great amounts of the coarser fractions are wasted and it is difficult to find any use for them. The plans to buy more broken glass from our citizens will help reduce the consumption of the extracted glassmaking sand, especially in the production of container glass.

On the other hand, its export may be expanded to some extent. Overlying sand which is now extracted mainly for foundries is deposited above glassmaking sand of good quality. It is used in foundries for molds and cores; silicate foundry sand is used as grog in synthetic shaped compounds.

In our terminology, magnesite is a mineral containing more than 35 percent of MgO, less than 11 percent of CaO, and less than 7 percent of SiO_2. In the SSR it forms a strip stretching about 160 km to the city of Kosice. Because the standards for magnesite as a raw material in the production of heat-resistant materials are more rigorous than the characteristics of magnesite as a mineral, the raw material designated for extraction is classified according to quality in the following three categories: M I contains at least 42 percent of MgO, at most 2.5 percent of CaO, and at most 1 percent of SiO_2; M II contains a minimum of 40 percent of MgO, a maximum of 4.3 percent of CaO, and a maximum of 2.5 percent of SiO_2; M III contains a minimum of 35 percent of MgO, a maximum of 11 percent of CaO, and a maximum of 7 percent of SiO_2.

Magnesite is extracted in the SSR by two organizations in seven locations. Whole 48 percent of the extracted mineral come from a deposit in the Dubravsky Range. Magnesite is used mostly in ferrous metallurgy, heavy engineering, metallurgy, construction materials industry, chemistry, glassmaking and in foundries. Moreover, it is our most important exported non-metallic mineral. It is sold as a loose substance in the form of clinker for brick- or steelmaking, or as shaped heat-resistant construction material classified as magnesite, chromium magnesite, and magnesite chromium.

The disadvantage of magnesite from the SSR is its content of ferrous alloys which reduce heat resistance of bricks and masonry made form such bricks. This makes it more difficult for our construction materials to compete in foreign markets and makes it necessary to launch the production of ironless clinkers. In addition, other progressive directions must be followed in the development of heat-resistant construction materials, particularly those based on pure MgO.

Clays are characterized by their high content of clay minerals, especially kaolinite, in argillaceous soils. They are used mainly in the ceramic industry.

According to the primary method of their use, which is determined by their technological properties, they are classified as ball clay, heat-resistant grog clay, other heat-resistant clays, clays that are not heat-resistant, and clay for aluminum production.

Clay is extracted in the CSR by 10 organizations in 43 locations and in the SSR by 3 organizations in 6 locations. At present, 2 percent of the production consist of ball clay, 64 percent of heat-resistant grog clay, 21 percent of other heat-resistant clays, and 13 percent of clays that are not heat-resistant.

The most important types are the heat-resistant grog clays. Our large deposits lack the best quality, highly heat-resistant clays. Such clays are dried for shale, if we had more high-quality grades. The main consumer of fire clay from fired shale is the production of steel, glass and other products made in industrial furnaces. We must import good quality fire clay to meet the quality standards for furnace lining in our industry. This situation may be improved either by our resumption of selective production, or by better processing of the mineral.

Exploitation of corrective sial minerals for concrete production depends on the needs of cement plants at a particular moment.

Rationalization of the consumption of mineral raw materials demands comprehensive exploitation of extracted rocks, lower waste and production losses, better use of waste from mineral processing, better exploitation of the utility component and its adjunct component, more careful sorting of minerals according to their better or inferior quality, more precise differentiation of the purpose for which the mineral is used on the basis of its quality, lower costs of extraction and transportation, and economical management of its consumption. All this fully applies to all non-metallic minerals.

With R&D advances in industrially developed countries non-metallic minerals are gradually gaining increasing importance. In nearly all instances they are the least expensive and the most available raw materials. If the scientific progress will be able to utilize their natural properities and improve them by new technological methods, the materials thus obtained will not only have new utility values, but in many instances may replace other, more expensive or less accessible materials. Therefore, particularly the sectors of science and R&D must pay more attention to the opportunities for the further development of non-metallic mineral exploitation in our country. Success in this area of our activity may help improve efficiency in great many fields, for example, in the

form of supplies of heat-resistant materials of high quality, new types of consumer goods, improved qualitative parameters of various products, etc. In addition, raw materials of good quality and finished products made from them may be exported. Some of our non-metallic minerals may also be replaced with various kinds of waste. Our opportunities in this respect have been far from exhausted. Efforts in this direction may help, for instance, mitigate the shortage of gravel sand which will face us in the future as an inevitable consequence of the serious conflict of interests between the extraction of gravel sand and agricultural production, because the largest deposits of gravel sand are located below the most fertile lands in river deltas.

Everything indicates that it will be advantageous to include non-metallic minerals in a unified intensification strategy whose integral part will be a general mineral strategy.* This task must be accomplished promptly also because extraction and treatment of natural raw materials as well as more challenging methods of processing of secondary raw materials call for higher imputs of energy than thus far.

*Eng Jiri Safar, ScC, university lecturer, and Prof Zdenek Soucek, ScD, LLD, PLANOVANE HOSPODARSTVI 9, 1983.

9004/12232
CSO: 2400/249

REICHELT DESCRIBES ENVIRONMENT POLICY OBJECTIVES, MEASURES

Moscow/East Berlin INTERNATIONALE ZEITSCHRIFT DER LANDWIRTSCHAFT in German No 2, 1986 pp 99-102

[Article by Dr Hans Reichelt, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister for environmental protection and water management: "Environmental Policy for Better Working and Living Conditions for People and Greater Efficiency in the Economy"]

[Excerpts] Environmental policy in the GDR is focused on carrying out the task that looks far into the future in the program of the SED: "To preserve nature as the source of life, of material abundance, of the health and happiness of people, to make use of it efficiently on a scientific basis...so that it can be conducive to the secure and happy life of coming generations in the communist society." This task is geared to two objectives that are closely interconnected--the improvement of the working and living conditions of people, and the enhancement of economic growth by way of an increasing efficiency. Consequently, our environmental policy is an inseparable component of our economic and social policy. That is the declared and practiced environmental policy of the SED, of the parties friendly to it, and of our socialist state.

The Constitution of the GDR contains the binding obligation: The state and society shall provide for the protection of nature in the interests of the well-being of its citizens. It requires that the fulfillment of the relevant tasks be ensured by the appropriate organs and moreover declares these tasks to be the concern also of each citizen. The socialist body of laws takes this fully into account. Of particular importance is the Environmental Control Law adopted in 1970 by the GDR People's Chamber. It is not limited merely to the protection of the natural environment and its resources, but also accords a decisive place to an active and systematic shaping of the interrelations between man and nature in the organization of the developed society.

The Economic Strategy of the 1980's Corresponds Best to the Goals of Environmental Protection

The economic strategy decided on by the SED Tenth Party Congress in 1981, whose essential tenor is the comprehensive strengthening of the national

economy, is fully and entirely in accordance with the goals of our environmental planning and environmental protection of today and tomorrow.

A comprehensive strengthening in all branches of the economy--primarily through a stepping up of scientific-technical progress and the economic exploitation of this--the lowering of consumption by production processes in terms of raw materials and other materials of every kind, the efficient use of energy and water and doing away with wasting and squandering these, the increasingly more refined upgrading of raw materials, the better and better collection and exploitation of secondary raw materials, the recovery of byproducts from waste products and waste water, from exhaust gases, and from waste dumps, all lead not only to an increasing growth in output and efficiency accompanied by a dropping raw-material consumption and waste-product accumulation, but also to a reduced environmental pollution.

But at the same time all of this also forms a component of the important concern of environmental protection, because it leads to distinct advances in the efficient use of natural resources, reduced pollution loads on the air, water bodies, forests, and the soil, and to improved environmental conditions.

One expression of this development is the lowering of consumption by production processes by an average of 6.2 percent per year since 1981, especially the specific consumption of economically important sources of energy, the consumption of raw materials and industrial materials, and the use of water.

Thereby the result was that for the first time this lowering occurred at a more rapid pace than the raising of production. This is something basically new in our economic development, and it is also receiving international attention. In the last 10 years, the utilization of accumulated industrial waste products has risen from 20 percent to 42 percent.

In our socialist agriculture, the resource-saving type of strengthening together with a simultaneous deepening of cooperation relations is in line with the requirements of our economic strategy. By these means we are having more and more success in achieving a high growth in output with a dropping consumption by production processes. Thus, from 1981 to 1983 it proved possible to increase yields while lowering the specific mineral fertilizer consumption per grain unit for phosphoric acid by 26 percent, for nitrogen by 17 percent, and for potassium by 9 percent. The use of gasoline was lowered by 54 percent, of diesel fuel by 16 percent, and of heating oil by 61 percent. With that, on a national scale not only were economic resources saved and the cost-benefit ratio significantly improved, but also very much was done for the conservation of the water resources, especially for drinking water, and for the protection of the soil, the air, and the forests.

A comprehensive strengthening of the production processes and the associated lowering of consumption by these production processes means for environmental policy today that we must employ raw materials in such a way

that the natural resources are economically used, secondary raw material processing is expanded more and more, and fewer and fewer waste products of various different types are present to pollute the environment.

This comes about above all through a constantly better linking of the advantages of socialism with the scientific-technical revolution. Of particularly great importance in this connection is the creation above all of closed material cycles as a key technology, together with production technologies and processes that involve few or no waste products, the greater and greater upgrading of the raw materials, and closed water cycles. We also must have processes and equipment for the recovery and reuse of byproducts in waste products that are still being generated in the production process at present--equipment such as dust-removal, filtration, sewage purification, waste-water treatment, and desulfurization facilities.

Some of the Basic Orientations in Environmental Policy

The efficient use of natural resources. For the reasons mentioned, one basic orientation in our environmental policy of the highest ranking economically is the efficient use of our natural resources. Central to this is the application of new results from science and technology, especially those for production technologies that produce no or almost no waste products. To that end, each year a multitude of projects are agreed on at a central level between the Ministry for Environmental Protection and Water Management and the industrial ministries. In this connection much has been achieved already, among other things new water recirculation systems as well as material-recovery methods with higher yields of the raw materials used, low-solvent paints and varnishes, increased material yields in sulfuric-acid and nitrogen production, and processes for the retention of contaminants from waste waters highly polluted with plant-protective agents at agrochemical centers.

In addition we have procedures for resupplying to the economic production process the byproducts still being generated in the production process that are found in the waste products or come from waste water or from the reprocessing of material in waste dumps, such as the reprocessing and use of plastic wastes, organic wastes, printed paper, textile waste products, and also liquid protein-rich fodder, mixed silages, and animal meal from offal, blood, and feathers, high-grade protein from whey, industrial greases from grease sludges, and pectin from fruit scraps.

Moreover the practice for some years now of separately storing waste products from 30 different substance groups, such as junk tires, rubber wastes, metal-containing dusts and sludges, and asphalt from tearing up roads, needs to be economically utilized through an accelerated development and introduction of corresponding new production methods. With that the purpose of reducing environmental pollution by waste products is served, and at the same time new raw material reserves are developed.

By a decision of the GDR government, other new facilities using modern methods are being built for processing household garbage, liquid manure, and sewage sludge into a half million tons of compost yearly. This helps

in meeting the requirement of 1.7 million tons of organic substance usable to the reproduction process, serves the purpose of raising soil fertility in the agricultural producer cooperatives and plant production state farms, and leads to improved environmental conditions, to a decreased polluting of water resources, the soil, the forests, and the landscape, and thus produces better environmental conditions for human beings.

Measures for keeping the air clean and protecting the forests. Another basic orientation in our environmental policy is preserving clean air. Through diverse measures, in which new scientific-technical findings relating to efficient techniques occupy the most important position, for one thing the working and living conditions of employees are being improved, and for another thing the economic growth and efficiency of the national economy is being raised. These measures include above all a lowering of energy consumption and of avoidable losses, and expanding further the utilization of technically and economically usable secondary energy. The greater use of cogeneration systems and the expanded employment of nuclear energy are a part of this, as is the increasing utilization of the material brown coal by means of more desulfurization in coal upgrading, the application of fluidized-bed furnaces, and not least an expanded supplying of heat by means of district heating, which has increased threefold in recent years.

Also of great importance are the measures adopted by the GDR government for a 30-percent lowering of sulfur-dioxide emission by using flue-gas desulfurization in superpower plants, heating plants, and combined heat and power plants that operate on a brown-coal basis. In the GDR, as early as in the 1970's, and in fact for the first time internationally, a desulfurization method for brown-coal fuel--the limestone-additive procedure--was developed, tested, and put into production. Now work is being done on the enhancement of this method, and also research and development work on other methods of desulfurization are being intensified. We are paying special attention to those processes that are distinguished both by great cleaning capacities and also by a large cost effectiveness and at the same time produce new raw materials such as sulfur, sulfuric acid, gypsum, or fertilizers instead of new waste products. In this connection we are also taking advantage of the results of the scientific-technical progress of other states.

We share the view of scientists and experts that the new type of forest damage arising above all in West Europe differs in its behavior and its effects from the sulfur dioxide-smoke damage explored by us for 135 years, and that the main components of this new pollution must be regarded as being above all nitrogen oxides in conjunction with ozone generation.

Although the GDR finds itself in a comparatively more favorable situation than other countries with respect to the amount of nitrogen oxides produced, since our use of brown coal primarily at relatively low combustion temperatures leads to a far smaller nitrogen oxide emission from stationary sources, nevertheless since the start of the 1980's much as been undertaken by the government in order to lower considerably the emission of nitrogen oxides.

The maximum speed of motor vehicles has been lowered gradually to 100 kilometers per hour on autobahns and 80 kilometers per hour on country roads, because of which the emission of nitrogen oxides has fallen by 13 to 15 percent. To a great extent, haulages have been shifted from roads to rails and waterways. At the same time the electrification of railroad routes has been considerably accelerated. By these means the emission of nitrogen oxides from vehicles has decreased by another 20 to 25 percent. Finally, the checking of carburetor settings introduced in 1983 and the exhaust-gas testing of all vehicles have resulted in a reduction of nitrogen oxide emission by another 4 to 5 percent.

In order to further lower dust formation, the successfully implemented measures that have led to a lowering of dust release by 30 percent are being steadily continued. Over 50 percent of the amount of dust thus retained is being reutilized in the economy.

All of this is of great importance in keeping the air clean and protecting the forests. At the same time, a multitude of forest-management measures aimed at increasing the resistance of the forest stands are also indispensable. In this way, forests that are productive and effective in environmental control are preserved or reestablished. Based on research results from a study of smoke damage conducted for 135 years at Tharandt, the former forestry school and today the forestry division of the Dresden Technical University, as well as at other institutes of forest science, our forest practice involves applying measures that range from silviculture and especially soil fertilization, to tree and plant breeding, up to the control of insect pests and the rational management of the game populations.

Our forest-damage research is focused on the direct or indirect action of air contaminants on forest plants or by way of the nutrient balance in the soil. Also being studied is the effect of natural habitat factors and harmful biotic agents, in conjunction with the action of air contaminants and extreme climatic conditions, on the damage produced, and we are also studying how to reduce this by silvicultural measures. On this basis pine and oak stands are being managed, in connection with which the scientific-technical findings and experiences from forest practice in the GDR over many years are being concentrated.

Various measures have been worked out, tested, and applied by the forestry scientists and forest experts in the GDR. The familiar example here is the Dueben Heath, where about 20 years ago very extensively smoke-damaged pine stands were made to have a normal wood growth again by silvicultural, plant-health, and breeding measures, above all through a purposive forest fertilization.

These results are also highly respected internationally, and in recent times especially they have been studied intensively by many forestry scientists and environmental policy makers in other states.

Efficient Water Use and the Prevention of Water Pollution

Another basic orientation in our environmental policy is the efficient use of water and the prevention of water pollution. This task is fulfilled by the directive on the efficient use of water, which is adopted each time for a 5-year plan period by the SED party leadership and the government. In the period from 1981 to 1984, good results were achieved in implementing this. Water use in the economy as a whole was lowered by 1.4 percent annually instead of a planned 1-percent increase, and in industry it was even lowered by almost 4 percent. The specific water requirements were reduced by 19 percent and the drinking-water drawoff from the public mains for production purposes was reduced by 32 million m^3. This amount is available as well to the population for its drinking-water requirements, which are increasing 2.5 to 3 percent annually. With the startup of additional sewage treatment plants this year for the purpose of keeping our bodies of water clean and fit for their various uses, the pollution of such water bodies is being reduced by 6 million population equivalents.

On an ever increasing scale the recovery of waste products or their withholding from waste water and their reuse as raw materials--such as greases, oils, coal sludge, and salts--is becoming one of the most important means for the prevention of water pollution.

For the economy, all these results of an efficient use of water since the Tenth Party Congress of the SED mean savings on a considerable scale in capital expenditures, energy, and operational costs in industry and water management. They play an important part in preserving the biological purifying power of water bodies.

In agriculture and the foodstuffs industry, the members of agricultural cooperatives and laborers are focusing their efforts on lowering the specific water consumption and on reducing waste-water generation in animal production and in connection with the processing of plant and animal products. Thus, much is being done by way of an efficient use of water through water-saving methods for barn cleaning, reducing losses from watering animals, separately diverting and storing liquid manure, cleaning water, and rainwater, through the application of water-need norms, and using recirculation systems for cooling water in processing operations. In animal production enterprises, the solid content of liquid manure for fertilization is being increased thereby, storage space and transport costs are being economized on, and above all a better prevention of water pollution is being followed. The latter is also being helped along by the program adopted at the XII Farmers' Congress of the GDR for the creation of 7.3 million m^3 of storage capacity for liquid manure and dung water as well as manure platforms 1.4 m^2 in area for an orderly storage and an ensuring of the effective dissemination of organic fertilizers at the optimal times for crop farming. This helps not only to increase soil fertility but also to efficiently use and protect water resources for both surface water and groundwater.

Much has been done in recent years to use every opportunity for soil irrigation. This applies to the use of lakes and ponds, the building of

new water-retaining structures in the inland trenches and drainage canals, the use of small reservoirs and wells, and the continuing ensuring of the functional capability of existing dam systems and the trench and drainage dams for the purpose of raising the groundwater. In order to provide for the greatest possible irrigation of agricultural areas, the use of irrigation water in plant production is already taking place on more than 1.1 million hectares of irrigation area, or 17 percent of the total agricultural area, on the basis of the EDP sprinkler irrigation guidance system developed by the Academy of Agricultural Sciences. This ensures that the plants will be supplied with just as much water as is necessary, and thus in an efficient way.

The Efficient Use and Protection of the Soil

The efficient use of the soil is an important social task and one of the basic orientations of our environmental policy. With the soil-use ordinance of 1981, all state organs and industrial and construction enterprises are obligated to restrict every withdrawal of farmland to the economically necessary smallest degree and to return as quickly as possible to their original use any temporarily taken-over agricultural areas, for example for brown-coal strip mining or building-materials storage. Much is being done to develop vestigial and fragmented areas and fallow land and uncultivated land in the villages for agricultural or horticultural use.

In line with the law on agricultural production cooperatives, the members of agricultural cooperatives and agricultural laborers are directing their attention to managing their soil efficiently, to increasing its fertility, to developing other ground for agricultural use, and in this way to providing for its protection and for the environmental-control tasks. This is being done through an intensification in plant production, wherein every square meter is used for production, scientifically based crop rotations are used, the quality of the soil treatment is improved, organic and mineral fertilizers and agrochemicals are efficiently and economically used, and agricultural land improvement measures for topsoil deepening, subsoil loosening, erosion protection, and for landscape architecture are carried out to an ever greater degree.

For the protection of erosion-endangered areas, special fertilization measures are being carried out, intercropping is being expanded to a maximum extent, and additional meadowland shrubbery and rows of protective plant stands are being laid out. With the incorporation of hedges, woody plants, and rows of trees in the agricultural area, the socialist agricultural enterprises are making their contribution to a meadowland formation which is conducive to the improvement of soil fertility, the production of raw wood outside the forest, and the preservation and protection of the animal and plant world. In regions that are especially exposed to bad weather in low-mountain and hilly landscapes, separate control measures are being applied on the acreages for the protection of human beings as well as the soil and its ability to be farmed.

All requisite measures for the efficient use of the soil, for its protection, and for increasing its fertility while taking into account environmental-control requirements are being defined in the maximum-yield plans for the application of scientific-technical progress in farming and plant cultivation.

All of this helps to secure high and steady hectare yields while lowering consumption by production processes, and simultaneously helps to landscape, protect, and tend to nature, to augment its diversity and beauty, and to improve environmental conditions.

Many Citizens' Initiatives

Citizens' initiatives are indispensable to environmental policy in socialism. Every person is in constant interrelation with nature and bears a responsibility for seeing to it that through his behavior at the workplace and in his home and recreational environments he has a thoughtful approach to nature and its riches and deals in an efficient way with all resources, as well as seeing to it that these are protected. In this connection, the citizens' initiatives do not stop merely at a determination of a better course of action or what should be discouraged. They find their expression above all in their daily participation in the basic orientations of our environmental policy and in numerous other tasks concerning environmental control and environmental planning, such as protection from floods and coastal protection measures, the care and designing of national parks and natural preserves, public gardens, and park grounds, orderly garbage-disposal sites, the creation of local recreational centers, and many other things. Their activity includes the efficient use of our natural resources, raw materials, energy, and water in our socialist competition at the workplace, and likewise their participation in the national mass initiative of the National Front: "To Make Our Cities and Communities More Beautiful--Pitch In!"

In the villages especially, much has been and is being done to modernize housing property, with the building of owner-occupied dwellings, the hooking up of households to the central drinking-water supply, and with standardized procedures for the handling of waste water, and to beautify the appearance of the villages by way of cared-for gardens and clean streets.

In work jointly undertaken by the state organs and the combines, enterprises, agricultural production cooperatives, and state-owned entities, millions of citizens are participating in associative organizations for environmental planning and environmental protection.

In particular, the Cultural League of the GDR and its Association for Nature and the Environment, the National Front, the Free German Labor Union Federation, the Free German Youth, the Chamber of Technology, the Agronomy Society of the GDR, the League of Architects, and others are performing work in a great variety of fields. This broad participation is in keeping with the Constitution of our state, serves the interests of every citizen for better and better working, living, domestic, and environmental conditions, benefits our society through an economical handling of our natural resources and by their protection, and contributes to the realization of our chief task in its unity of economic and social policy.

NEW LEGAL DIRECTIVES NEEDED TO REGULATE COMPUTER INDUSTRY

East Berlin WIRTSCHAFTSRECHT in German Vol 16 No 4, Oct 85 (signed to press 9 Aug 85) pp 93-96

[Article by Prof Dr Hans-Ulrich Hochbaum, Friedrich Schiller University, Jena: "Automation, Economic Management and the Law"]

> [Text] There is a constantly growing need for laws which favor automation, for computer-assisted administration of justice and for corresponding legal and contractual practices in the various economic units to help implement automated management and performance procedures.
>
> The comprehensive intensification of the economy also calls on our business lawyers to display an appropriate attitude and to acquire the necessary aptitudes in microelectronics, computer science and other key technologies and to resolve the legal issues which arise in this context.

The 10th meeting of the SED central committee has made it very plain once again that the comprehensive intensification of the GDR economy calls for accelerated utilization of key technologies such as microelectronics and computer science and that, for this purpose, the present new stage of the worldwide technological-scientific revolution must be tied closely to the advantages of our socialist society.[1] Computer-assisted controls and robotics have transformed automation into a universal vehicle of scientific-technological progress and the practical uses to which it can be put are virtually unlimited. This applies in particular to the integrated automation of production processes from preparation to implementation to output but also, increasingly, to automated data processing, i.e. computer-assisted, automated operations involving the management, planning, coordination, cooperation, control and the rendering of accounts of the reproduction process.[2] In the first instance, this applies to the factories and combines; but as time goes by the management of entire sectors of the economy will increasingly be affected by it. The objective need for fast reaction by management to dynamic economic processes and the need for more expertise and accuracy in decision-making call for

this type of economic management based on modern computer technology which makes it easier for the individual manager to meet his increasing responsibilities to the fullest extent.

The Law as a Means of Achieving the Economic Efficiency of Automated Management Systems

If the law is to be and to remain a major tool of socialist management, then jurisprudence, legislation and the administration of justice must take account of that fact. In fact, they must contribute substantially to a high-efficiency, computer-assisted, automated management system to serve the economy as a whole as well as the individual economic units. It is of fundamental importance for all those lawyers who are involved in the economy to recognize this in a timely fashion, to adapt themselves to it and to draw the appropriate consequences. To clarify what we mean, we will now turn to some of the key issues.

The technical basis of the automation process is provided primarily by data processing equipment and industrial robots. Let us therefore start by devoting our attention to the legal aspects of planning, budgeting, producing and delivering this type of equipment and the robots. The question in this connection is whether these automation products are built by the combines themselves as part of their own rationalization programs or by their own electronic companies or whether they are built by other combines such as Robotron, Dresden or Automation Equipment, Berlin--at least as far as the basic components and standard units are concerned. The answer to this question will have a distinct bearing on the combine-internal or combine-external management and cooperation relationships and on the overall legal aspects of planning, budgeting and contracting, including the obligation of the participants to sign the contract and to conform to delivery schedules.

Quality standards and controls are an especially important aspect of any business contract. The newly established standards regarding quality and the specific quality regulations regarding operational reliability (as per article 43 of the contract law) need to be upheld in practice in this connection.[3] It is also important to establish legal provisions guaranteeing the usability of this high-quality equipment, e.g. through appropriate care and maintenance. This applies first of all to the legal obligation of the producer to provide customer service and spare parts and to the planning and implementation of the kind of modernization of capital equipment which will guarantee the upgrading of automation technology to the next-higher generation in each instance.[4] Attention must also be focused on the crucial economic importance of guaranteeing the delivery of automation components in the chain of cooperation between the subcontractors and the final production combines, e.g. Microelectronics Erfurt and Robotron, Dresden or EAW, Berlin-Treptow and Automation Equipment, Berlin, including the overarching responsibility of the ministry for electrical engineering and electronics. Above all, the pertinent

legal provisions (with regard to purchasing and delivery conditions, supply directives, ministerial directives and coordination contracts) must be applied and utilized on the practical level in such a manner as to make sure that the necessary deliveries are made in support of the economy-wide automation process.

But the hardware calls for the efficient utilization of the appropriate software. In international economic life, the design and constant upgrading as well as the independent delivery of such software programs by now almost exceeds the importance of the hardware. Based on a 1983 ruling by the State Contract Court[6], a salutary dispute over the legal aspects of the contractual allocation of software has developed and has resulted in a call for improvements in business law[7] both because of the singular nature of this service and because the existing regulations do not address the issue sufficiently.

But in this context, too, the problem of the legal protection of the software has remained open. This is of particular importance on the international level[8]. While the solution of patenting the software is generally rejected[9] an international UN seminar did make reference to copyright law and ancillary regulations in this conenction.But this appears to be of doubtful value and would hardly suffice, if for no other reason than that it does not afford adequate protection for ideas.

Data Processing Projects and the Law

Before hardware and software programs are designed and/or used for automation purposes, a computer and robot technology plan must first be drawn up to provide for the proper management and production procedures. In the main, we are dealing here with operational projects focusing on plant management.

Our starting point is the emerging, typical "architecture" of computer systems at the combine on the following three levels:

- organizational and EDP centers of the combine management (at the parent plant) using large-size computers (e.g. ES 1040's or ES 1055's);
- EDP centers of individual combine plants using small-scale computers (e.g. ES 1022's or robotron 4201's);
- workplace-related, using office (personal) computers (e.g. BC A 5120/A 5130's).

Although the individual units are integrated into a unified system,they are frequently utilized as part of an overall EDP plan based on different projects at the combine or plant level or on special projects.[10] In addressing the individual processes comprising the various stages and aspects of the reproduction process, the combines are carrying out such projects

which make use of computer-assisted management and information systems--and the trend points toward integrated management and information systems which cover the combines in their entirety.

There are legal consequences connected with this as well. It involves the algorithmic solution of a process some of whose decisive aspects are frequently subject to legal regulations. In this sense, one might speak of a "computer-assisted implementation of the law." But in order to make sure that it really serves to implement socialist law, we must see to it that existing regulations are fully observed and used as a basis for the specific combine projects--starting with the design of such projects and applying as well to their realization and control.

In addition, the entire system of combine and plant rules must be made to conform to it. This is where all participants bear a great responsibility--particularly the legal counsel. It is imperative that he take part in the organizational and EDP planning process because once a computer-assisted management process has been initiated, it becomes more and more difficult later on to point to deviations from binding legal directives.

It is worth noting that a number of progressive combines have supplemented existing regulations governing the EDP project planning process with specific combine and plant regulations of their own.[11] It is striking that these regulations, for all the detailed guidelines regarding the project planning process from stage E 1 through E 6, do specify the responsibilities of the planners and users as well as the coordinating role of the central organization department but provide for virtually no participation by the legal counsel. This is even the case when the regulations specifically point to the need to comply with the legal directives governing the problem-solving phase (E 3); when the user's application description is said to have to contain a listing of the legal directives fundamental and/or pertinent to the project and when the issuance of new directives is recognized as a primary reason for redesigning the project as part of the project supervision responsibility of the user.

By contrast, the 25 March 1976 directive on the function and the responsibilities of the legal counsels[12] specifically calls for the legal counsels' responsibility for determining whether the regulations established by the combines and plants themselves are in conformance with existing legal directives. The legal counsel should therefore make it his business to lend weight to this legal directive by integrating his obligation to examine the legal aspects into the project planning process. In many instances, the legal counsel's participation in the work of defense commissions to be formed will be called for and necessary.

Business Law and Automation

This type of computer-assisted implementation of legal directives also has an impact on business law as such. If one assumes the need for automated data processing, then there will also be a need for "automation-firendly legal practices," i.e. here, too, certain demands must be met which computer-assisted, automated management systems make on generally accepted economic rules and regulations. This applies even more in view of the fact that automated management systems are no longer limited to combines but are being developed for use in entire sectors of industry or even throughout the economy. Here we must see to it in time that we do not establish two competing and equally binding sets of regulations. Instead, these automated management systems must serve as a means on the basis of which the economic principles set down in government legal directives are most efficiently implemented in a computer-assisted fashion, tailored to the specific requirements of the branches of industry, the regions of our country and the combines.

In order that automated management systems be based on existing legal directives and that they contribute to their effective realization, the principles of automatic data processing must already be taken into account when these directives are drawn up. This means that the structure of legal standards and the very language of the directives should be such as to create the prerequisites for efficient data processing.[13] Another thing we must try to do is to limit the legal directives as much as possible to fundamental economic principles and guidelines which may serve as a basis for the independent establishment of computer-assisted sets of regulations applying to the branches of industry and combines in the interest of the economy as a whole. We must also take the fact into consideration that the implementation of new, computer-assisted legal standards will take a lot of time, money and planning on the part of the individual economic units. This, too, should lead to a concentration on essentials and, accordingly, to the establishment of a long-range deadline for the effective date of the new regulations so as to make sure that these new regulations have as much of an impact as possible on the management system of the combine and its subsidiaries.

ADP as an Important Tool to Assure Unity of Plans and Contracts While Maintaining a High Level of Economic Flexibility

The problem we face goes far beyond the legal aspects of the automation process as such. These processes are designed to bring about further improvement in management, planning and cooperation and, as a consequence, in business law relationships. This results in the exercise of commercial rights and obligations on the part of all participants not only in traditional ways but also within the context of automation. The options inherent in ADP-consistent business contracts, as spelled out in articles 32 and 33 of the contract code are well known but could still be expanded

upon substantially in actual practice.[14] This, too, calls for a continuation of automation-friendly rulings by the State Contract Court in recognition of legally required declarations of intent in language conditioned by automation as such. Practical examples we might cite include procurement forms, defect reports and certifications by means of ADP documents.[15] In this connection, there are still some transitional phenomena to be encountered in actual practice and in the regulations, e.g. the 1986-1990 planning guidelines call on the individual economic units to carry out their legal actions in fulfillment of their planning targets vis-a-vis the central state authorities in the area of planning and budgeting on the basis of automatic data processing procedures in accordance with the ESER standard but require these units at the same time to submit the identical information by filling out the traditional planning documents.[16]

It is particularly worth noting that the establishment and continuing maintenance of a unified planning, budgeting and contracting scheme which includes procurement and contract fulfillment calls for incresed use of ADP to ensure timely and efficient decision-making. Thus, the carryover of annual planning to quarterly planning, monthly planning or even 10-day planning as well as the corresponding implementation of short-term ordering, contracting, specification and delivery deadlines and the concomitant need of enhancing the reaction capability of the economy as a whole is closely tied to the establishment of the appropriate computer-assisted management systems. Even though all the traditional methods for the exercise of overall control over the state of contractual obligations and contract fulfillment should be taken advantage of by the individual economic units , the need for short-term reviews of cooperative relationships and updated information on potential changes in contract terms call for the targeted use of ADP methods. This is why the 3 December 1984 directive on quarterly and monthly planning and the freeing and efficient use of material resources tends in this direction.[17] Planning, budgeting and contracting procedures tailored to ADP as well as the appropriate control over contract terms based on uniform and/or integrated computer-assisted,automated management systems are a must today in order to achieve the required operational contracting standards and their consideration within the context of the planning and nudgeting process. This also leads to an improved implementation of the "no production without a contract" principle, for the purpose of enhanced fulfillment of demand.

The topical significance of this type of legal practice is particularly in evidence in the progressive combines, e.g. at VEB Carl Zeiss, Jena where the ministry for foreign trade ADP program "goods and performance accounting" is being supplemented by the combine's own "sales" program which traces the entire export contract sequence from its design to its signing, modification, control and accounting. This program which is fully usable by the combine in its foreign trade operations is further

complemented by a special workplace-related office computer program dealing with sales in the non-socialist monetary area which enables the responsible export sales managers to call up detailed data on a daily basis.[18]

This specific example shows once again that the key to success lies in the availability of a coordinated hardware/software system; in detailed, uniform rules governing contract procedures drawn up by the differnt economic units on the basis of the legal directives and in close collaboration between export sales managers, information specialists and lawyers.

Above and beyond this, there are a great many questions regarding the interpretation and application of existing laws today where the level of automation of the reproduction process applying to individual issues, e.g. the determination of responsibility, may be of some importance. Is it in line with the utilization of the full potential inherent in socialist production processes (including the uniform reproduction process of the combine itself, as per articles 6, 19 and 84 of the contract code) that the combine have a fully developed, computer-assisted management and information system at its disposal which would provide it with e.g. a permanent record of materials and spare parts available in its member plants ? In a specific instance, a vital spare part for an imported piece of machinery was being looked for. The lack of it kept a supplier from delivering his order in time as specified by contract. Although the particular spare part was in fact available at one of the other plants of the combine, neither the supplier, nor the combine management (which he had asked for help) was aware of it. The question to be answered in this instance is whether a combine and/or its management can be made responsible for failing to provide information which would be available if the combine had an automated information system at its disposal.

Lawyers Must Work Together with Technicians and Economists in Designing Automation Processes

In closing, let me say this: the need to institute comprehensive intensification throughout our socialist economy calls on us to scientifically investigate, legally regulate and practically resolve the legal issues of automated business management. Although the latter does not relieve the individual staff members of personal responsibility and decision-making functions, it is an indispensable, modern means which provides for rapid, expert and coordinated sets of required measures and thereby for the implementation of the objective requirements of the reproduction process. All this not only has an impact on business law but also on labor law and legal protection in science and technology as well as on all other aspects of law concerned with the control of the economy, the state and society as a whole. I. and K. Boenninger, for example, have

devised what they call a legal dialogue system which provides for computer-assisted decision-making in legal matters which works easier, faster and more accurately than comparable conventional methods.[19] The system proposed by them would also be of interest for issuing certain directives on economic management.

If the law is to fulfill its social management function effectively, both the legal provisions and their practical application must be spelled out accordingly. Most importantly, the lawyer must be a knowledgable partner of the technician, economist and computer specialist. The training and advanced training programs for the legal profession should concentrate on efforts to overcome still existing instances of "computer illiteracy."

As we examine the scant material in the field of business law in the GDR--limited primarily to the valuable work done by Borgwardt and Streich--[20] we can readily see how much remains to be done in the area of theory. The establishment of an interdisciplinary working group on "automation and the law in the economy" under the aegis of the Research Council for Political Science and Jurisprudence might help to overcome this shortcoming more speedily, if an appropriate effort were made in this direction.[21]

FOOTNOTES

1. "Report of the Politburo to the 9th Meeting of the SED CC:" rapporteur: Comrade Erich Honecker, Berlin, 1984, p 39. Also, Honecker, Erich, "Preparing for the 11th Party Congress of the SED" (Address to the 10th meeting of the SED CC), Berlin 1985, p 34.

2. Cf Frolov, I., "Some Social Problems Connected with the New Stage of the Scientific-Technological Revolution." SOWJETWISSENSCHAFT--GESELLSCHAFTSWISSENSCHAFTLICHE BEITRAEGE, No 3/1985, p 264ff; Pollerovich, D., "Efficiency Considerations of Flexible Automation." Ibid, p 269ff; Smeliyan, G. L., "Socio-Philosophical Problems of Computerization." Ibid, p 278ff.

3. Cf 1 Dec 83 ordinance on development and maintenance of product quality (Legal Gazette I, No 37, p 405) in conjunction with decree dated 15 Mar 84 on standardization (Legal Gazette I, No 12, p 157). Also, Basic Directive No 2/1985 dated 30 May 85 on operational reliability of products.

4. See in particular: regulations on planning for the modernization of available basic assets, including the legal obligation of producers to provide suppliers with delivery catalogs with regard to three types of modernization programs (e.g. general overhaul; delivery of parts; project programs) in Appendix III/4.6 to Order

No 1 dated 18 Apr 85, supplementing the 1986-1990 planning ordinance for the GDR economy (Legal Gazette I, No 11, p 117).

5. Directive dated 5 Jan 84 on ordering and delivery procedures for raw materials and contractor products (Legal Gazette I, No 2, p 9).

6. Cf ruling No 22-A-1 and 3/85, including note by Heera, E. WIRTSCHAFTSRECHT No 1/1984, p 21.

7. Cf Bernstein, K. and Foerster, K., "On Legal Aspects of the Exchange of Machine-Oriented Computer Software in the GDR Economy." WIRTSCHAFTSRECHT, No 4/1984, p 100. Heera, E., "Another Look at Legal Aspects of the Exchange of Computer Software." WIRTSCHAFTSRECHT, No 1/1985, p 13.

8. Cf Patent Law dated 27 Oct 83 (Legal Gazette I, No 29, p 284), article 5. Also, Osterland, "On Trends in Legal Rulings to Protect Computer Programs in Capitalist Countries and a Look at Problems in Microelectronics." WISSENSCHAFTLICHE ZEITSCHRIFT DER TECHNISCHEN UNIVERSITAET DRESDEN, No 6/1979, p 1419.

9. Cf Osterland, R. et al, "Essentials of Jurisprudence for Engineers." Berlin, 1984, p 209ff.

10. Cf description of computer design at different combines in EDV-ASPEKTE, No 4/1984.

11. Cf in particular 17 Dec 81 ordinance on R & D program handbook (Legal Gazette I/1982, No 1, p 1) and first implementing regulation, dated 23 Nov 83, on handbook ordinance (Legal Gazette I, No 36, p 381); directive dated 28 May 75 on the nomenclature of work schedules and achievements of the science and technology plan (Legal Gazette I, No 23, p 426); directive dated 6 Aug 85 on proper procedures and data protection in accounting and statistics (Legal Gazette I, No 23, p 267); directive No 2, dated 22 Jan 74, on the introduction and use of uniform, computerized primary documents (Legal Gazette I, No 6, p 63).

12. Legal Gazette I, No 14, p 204; particularly articles 4 and 6.

13. Opinions still differ on the possible extent of programmability of the implementation of legal provisions on the basis of the structure of legal standards and with the help of methodology based on mathematical logic. Cf Gavrilov, O. A., "The Study of Law with the Help of Mathematical Logic" and Kudryavtsev, V. N., "On Programming the Application of Legal Norms" in Fragen der Kybernetik und das Recht, Aktuelle Beitraege der Staats- und Rechtswissenschaft [Cybernetics and the Law--Current Aspects of Political Science and

Jurisprudence], DASR, Potsdam-Babelsberg, 1969, No 47, Vol 1, p 64ff. Also, Koitz, R., "Greater Effiency in Legal Practice in Foreign Trade with the Help of ADP." Dissertation B, Institute for Economics, Berlin, 1985 plus bibliography.

14. Cf notes on the history and the changes in business contracts with particular emphasis on ADP by Borgwardt, H., and Streich, R., "ADP in Business Management." Rechtsfragen, Berlin, 1982, p 74ff.

15. See ruling 22-L-944/76, WIRTSCHAFTSRECHT, No 3/1979, p 175 and ruling 22-AG-364/80, WIRTSCHAFTSRECHT, No 3/1981, p 170. Also, basic directive No 2/1985, article 2.5 on operational reliability of products.

16. See 1986-1990 GDR economic planning directive dated 7 Dec 84, Part A, General Regulations, No 15 (Legal Gazette, special issue, No 1190a).

17. Legal Gazette I, No 35, p 417, particularly articles 3 and 5; also appendix 3, No 13-16 in connection with the directive on ordering delivery procedures, op. cit.

18. One of the few scientific studies on this subject is the Koitz paper cited in footnote 13. Also, Kloss, U., "The Use of ADP as a Tool to Control the Conclusion and Fulfillment of Export Contracts." Practical studies dissertation, Economics Department, Friedrich Schiller University, Jena, 1985.

19. Boenninger, I. and K., "Decision-Making in Legal Practice through the Use of Computers." STAAT UND RECHT, No 4/1985, p 325.

20. Summaries contained above all in Borgwardt/Streich, op. cit. and in "Automated Management Systems, State Control and the Law." ASR Series, No 150, Vols I and II, Potsdam-Babelsberg, 1976/77.

21. To be sure, the USSR Academy of Sciences established a "Cybernetics and Law" department as long ago as 1959 which has increasingly been focusing on computer-assisted legal practice and implementation in all social spheres--even though the orientation is mainly toward criminal law and legal theory. Cf "Cybernetics and the Law," Vols I and II, cited in footnote 13.

9478
CSO: 2300/318

RECENT COST-EFFECTIVE DEVELOPMENTS IN STEEL INDUSTRY NOTED

Leipzig GIESSEREITECHNIK in German Vol 32 No 3, Mar 86 pp 75-77

[Article by Wilhelm Marter, Gradute Economist, VEB Kombinat GISAG, Parent Plant Leipzig]

[Text] Implementing the resolutions of the Xth Party Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, the German Democratic Republic within the past five years has achieved an impressive strengthening of its economic power as a significant component of the successful overall economic development. With the consistent realization of economic strategy of the SED for the eighties, significant dynamic renewal processes of productive forces on the basis of high-paced economic-technical development were initiated and accomplished. By way of extensive intensification of national economics a high rate of growth of performance and effectiveness was achieved.

The foundry industry as a supply branch successfully met the challenge of associated higher changed demands to guarantee the proportionate development of the national economy and has made a growing independent contribution with high intensification results. Based on the accelerated improvement processes in the end-product industry in combination with the specifications toward a solution to important national economic pgorams, there was also a marked increase in the capabilities and results within the foundry industry with the more effective exploitation of qualitative factors of growth in performance and effectiveness. With increasing success it was possible to meet the basic requirement of decidedly lowering the national production consumption, primarily through the reduction of material and energy outlay. This is clearly evident in the fact that in order to satisfy the demand for castings, 6.6 percent less production according to metric raw material tons were required in 1985 than in 1980. The differing development in castings production according to primary raw materials corresponds to international development trends. While production according to metric tons was reduced by 2.0 percent for steel castings and by 10.5 percent for GGL (lamellar graphite cast iron), it rose by 21.3 percent for GGG (nodular graphite cast iron) and by 2.6 percent for light metal castings. Malleable iron production declined slightly. Implementing the improvement strategy, the foundries have furnished lighter castings with higher and more uniform application properties, greater dimensional accuracy and improved surface quality; rated weights and other parameters were improved considerably, and the exporting capability of end products increased.

This was made possible particularly by expanding the qualitative capacity of the foundries, by increasing the technological level of production with a broader application of effective methods and targeted modernization of the material-technical basis of castings production. At the same time, to meet the demand that had quantitatively increased out of proportion in certain castings structures and in order to continue concentration processes, controlled replacement and expansion of production capacities became effective.

With a concentrated application of investment funds, such as in the significant projects VEB foundry "Rudolf Harlass", VEB Feingusswerk Lobenstein; VEB Stahl- und Hartgusswerk Boesdorf; VEB Metallgusswerk Leipzig; VEB Giesserei und Maschinenbau "Ferdinand Kunert"; VEB Harzer Werke Blankenburg, and with rationalization measures in many other foundries, material conditions were expanded for the manufacture of castings with high quality requirements and flexibility in capacity structures was increased. The increase in production of GGG was primarily a result of expanded parallel production with simultaneous substitution of cast steel or GGL, respectively, in the steel foundries Karl-Marx-City and Silbitz, in Meuselwitz as well as by expanding production in Krauschwitz, Coswig and Aue.

Production capacity for high quality steel castings was approximately doubled. The fraction of electromelted cast iron materials increased from 23 percent in 1980 to 30 percent in 1985. Compared to 1980, 70 kt more castings are being produced today by modern processes of high-pressure casting, chemical hardening and investment casting. In core manufacture, the application of material and energy saving methods predominates. In light metal casting the entire expense increase was concentrated on the processes of chill casting, low-pressure chill casting and pressure casting. With these comprehensive innovation processes in the manufacture of castings, expenditures in the castings-consuming industry were significantly lowered. Relative to the overall castings production, annual reductions of the castings mass amount to about 1 to 2 percent. In the VEB Kombinat GISAG, approximately 43 kt of cast iron material was saved from 1981 to 1985.

Great efforts were required to meet the demands in the development of tool construction for master patterns as a basic condition for the accelerated process and product innovation in the manufacture of castings. Production of master pattern tools was increased to 139.3 percent overall. The growth, in particular, in the die casting mold industry to 157 percent, in the ingot mold industry to 135 percent and in the metalpattern industry to 132 percent has greatly contributed to the results achieved in effective castings production.

The foundry industry realizes remarkable achievements to effect energy carrier conversion and to lower energy consumption. A concentrated expenditure of efforts and funds resultes in a complete fuel oil substitution, in a decrease of the smelter coke consumption while drastically reducing the input of high-grade foundry coke, as well as in a rapidly rising utilization of secondary energy. For example, in the VEB Kombinat GISAG the consumed energy intensity was lowered by a total of 20.1 percent,

the fraction of high-grade foundry coke reduced to 20.4 percent from 52.9 percent and an exploitation level achieved for the effective secondary energy potential of 72.8 percent--this corresponds to a doubling in five years. Decisive effects were achieved by the continuously accelerated conversion to electromelting, the use of the newly developed coke-gas cupola furnace in Penig, Ortrand and Copitz, the broader application of the secondary air process, as well as other engineering and energy-related measures for improved exploitation of the energy carriers employed. Such measures of rational energy application as the use of radiation panels, ceramic fiber panels, artificially porous refractory concrete and the exploitation of power electronics yielded considerable results. The use, in particular, of recuperators, regenerators and heat pumps has contributed to improved utilization of collected energy.

Characteristic for the increase of the technological level and the rationalizaton of the production process in foundries are the realized results--frequently still respresenting individual solutions, but increasingly also one complex one--in the application of microelectronics and the closely related employment of industrial robots. Closely linked to foundry technology renewal processes, to the modernization of production engineering and particularly to the development of new products in foundry machine and systems construction, there exist today in many foundries effective rationalization solutions on this qualitatively new basis.

According to a uniform concept, GISAG machines and systems are equipped with microelectronic stored-program controls. Solutions for computer-assisted monitoring and diagnosis of molding equipment, computer-assisted production control, control of the melting operation, optimization of the make-up and for a variety of technological steps have been introduced into foundry practice. The level of achievement and the development in this field, which is taking place at great speed, more particularly the continued development toward CAD/CAM-systems, illustrate the new quality of scientific-technical work and its translation into economical effectiveness.

With the development, production and employment of equipment of up-to-date material handling technology up to process-flexible industrial robots, qualitatively new possibilities were explored and exploited for the liberation of manpower and improved working and living conditions. In the VEB Kombinat GISAG, 452 cases of using industrial robots have been realized. These are predominantly specific solutions coupled with machines and systems such as make-up and liquid metal dosing, withdrawal and deburring equipment, pouring equipment, linking operations in mold equipment, casting circulation separation, flame cutting and grinding processes. Process-flexible in-house developments as well as those from central production are being employed for core removal from core-molding machines, for preliminary cleaning, separation, polishing as well as for raw casting working.

By strengthening their own structure of rationalization measures, creating performance potentials for the application of microelectronics and industrial robotics, many foundries have significantly increased their capacity for complicated rationalization problems. The foundry machines and equipment

builder centralized within the VEB Kombinat GISAG, with highly productive products of core mold engineering, mold manufacture, mold material treatment as well as melting and pouring technology, has made a significant contribution toward the rationalization of castings productions and has increased export capacities considerably. With a great number of implemented objectives both in the socialistic and the non-socialistic economic sector it was thus possible to give evidence of the high performance level of our foundry engineering and technology within international standards.

As a solid component of socialistic rationalization, progress was made in the improvement of working and living conditions. Within the VEB Kombinat GISAG it was possible to reorganize workplaces for 10,669 of the workforce. Aggravated working conditions were eliminated for 2,026 workers. Principally, all foundries continue to face the problem of making a more definite effort toward the realization of improved working and living conditions as an objective for every rationalization task. As is demonstrated by many examples, industrial robotics and technical-technological development overall have greatly improved the potentials for effective practical changes.

The economic results achieved were made possible primarily through consistent and concentrated application of the scientific-technical potential upon the critical specific problems of intensification in castings production according to the basic qualitative directions for the development of the national economy, which at the same time determine the further perspective. This approach, however, must still be taken in a much more effective manner.

The resolutions passed on 11 December 1984 by the politburo of the Central Committee of the SED and on 20 December by the Presidium of the Councils of Ministers of the GDR on the "concept for the development of the foundry industry in the GDR during the period of 1986-1990" thus determine the decisive developmental trends and points of emphasis. The ministries, combinates, foundry oeprations and foundry sectors are charged with the tasks necessary for their realization. It is the premise of the resolutions that each foundry under the responsibility of the combinates and ministries--in order to guarantee the stable supply for castings demand--must make a corresponding contribution and must meet high requirements for intensification. The crucial problem is to comprehensively satisfy--primarily by accelerating the scientific-technical progress and its considerably higher economic utilization for a high rate of growth of labor productivity--the demands of our growth-oriented, dynamic national economy.

Particularly demanding in this instance are the specific problems of the accelerated introduction of key technologies, primarily of CAD/CAM-solutions, into the processes of preparation and execution of castings production as main factors for increasing the technological level of production. Closely connected with this is the importance of decisively intensifying the scientific-technical effort with high economic objectives for the specified key tasks related to foundry engineering, technology and raw materials, and to broadly exploit the results. Every plant, with its sscientific-technical potential, it highly responsible for this. The VEB Kombinat GISAG, by furnishing scientific-technical work in product and technology development

particularly for multiple utilization in the foundry industry, has to make a large contribution for the acceleration of the renewal process. The successful collaboration with the science sector Foundry Practice of the Bergakademie Freiberg, as for example for the utilization of domestic bentonites and fuels as well as new action principles of mold preparation, and also with other scientific institutions and colleges is being considerably expanded to this purpose. At the same time, each plant is charged with making a concentrated effort to intensify the scientific-technical potential and to structure it according to the inherent requirements. This concerns primarily the sectors of microelectronics and informatics, foundry technology and efficiency equipment building.

With considerable results in the enforcement of the economic strategy, the foundry industry has created favorable conditions for an even higher contribution in the future for the intensification of the economic power and for an all-around strengthening of our socialist country. In preparation for the XIth national convention of the SED, the collectives take stock and set new competitive goals. With vigor and creative work full of initiative the people working in the foundry industry will reliably fulfill the tasks required to implement the resolutions of the XIth national convention and thus effectively contribute to the continuation of the proven policy for the main objective.

13011/12948
CSO: 2300/306

BRIEFS

GDR-ECUADOR TRADE PROTOCOL--East Berlin (ADN)--As a result of the fourth session of the GDR-Ecuador Joint Commission, a joint agreement was signed on Wednesday [26 March] in Berlin by Wilhelm Bastian, deputy minister of foreign trade, and Xavier Neira, Ecuador's minister of industry, commerce, and integration. The document contains agreements on the expansion of trade relations. The GDR will mainly export equipment for the education and health sectors, scientific equipment, road construction machinery, pharmaceuticals, and fertilizers and will import, inter alia, tropical fruit, cocoa products, protein fodder, and products of the textile and fish processing industry. [Excerpt] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Mar 86 p 2 AU] /9738

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH KAMPUCHEA--East Berlin (ADN)--On Thursday [3 April] a long-term trade agreement between the GDR and the People's Republic of Kampuchea for the 1986-1990 period was signed in Berlin by Horst Soelle, GDR minister of foreign trade, and Chan Phin, Cambodian minister of domestic and foreign trade [name spelling and title as published]. The GDR will export to Kampuchea trucks, typewriters, and several chemical products and will import products of tropical agriculture and forestry. GDR deliveries of projects for tropical forestry were agreed on. On the same day Kurt Seibt, president of the GDR solidarity committee, the Phi Thach, ambassador of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, signed an agreement on the granting of solidary aid to Kampuchea. [Excerpt] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Apr 86 p 2 AU] /9738

COOPERATION PROTOCOL WITH CAMEROON--Leipzig (ADN)--In Leipzig Felix Meier, GDR minister of electrical engineering and electronics, and Claude Leonard Mpouma, minister of posts and telecommunications of the Republic of Cameroon, signed a protocol on cooperation in the fields of communications and telecommunications. It contains joint projects in the period of the Cameroons sixth 5-year plan until 1992, among others, projects concerning the training of cadres in the GDR. Minister Mpouma said that the agreements initiate a new stage in cooperation. The guest also had talks with Rudolph Schulze, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and GDR minister of posts and telecommunications. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Mar 86 p 2 AU] /9738

CSO: 2300/337

EXPERTS DISCUSS ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES

Budapest HETI VILAGGAZDASAG in Hungarian 15 Mar 86 pp 52-53

[Article by Gabriella Molnar, based on a "jam session" at Karl Marx University of Economic Sciences. Janos Kornai, Antal Marias, Miklos Pulai, Kalman Szabo and Ferenc Vissi participated. First paragraph is HETI VILAGGAZDASAG introduction]

[Text] The Laszlo Rajk Special Lectureship at Karl Marx University of Economic Sciences recently held a public debate on important questions concerning the Hungarian economy, scheduled as a jam session on economic policy. The participants were: Janos Kornai, scientific consultant to the Economic Sciences Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences; Antal Marias, professor of Karl Marx University of Economic Sciences; Miklos Pulai, deputy chairman of the National Planning Office; Kalman Szabo, department chairman at Karl Marx University of Economic Sciences; and Ferenc Vissi, deputy chairman of the National Material and Price Office. The following are excerpts from their contributions to the debate.

Miklos Pulai: Every economy, including the Hungarian one, is like a houndstooth jacket. The black squares in the pattern are the economy's problems; the white ones, its results. We cannot start out simply from where we stand now, at the beginning of 1986. After all, a very essential question of the period from 1979 to date is what we have been able to avoid. From the end of 1981 to the end of 1983 we reduced our import by 15 percent--incidentally, the countries of South America reduced their import by 45 percent during the same period--and this has created problems in the smooth flow of production, in personal consumption, and especially in the importation of high technology. But, at that time, many of the world's renowned financial experts rated as slim our chances of surviving the debt crisis without a rescheduling of our foreign debt. The fact that we nonetheless were able to avoid having to request rescheduling was a feat of world significance at that time.

Kalman Szabo: Since the start of the preceding five-year plan, the country has been experiencing a recession different from any other in the postwar period. We are now in a technological recession, caused in part by the world, and in part by our failure to expand sufficiently. To pull out from this recession as soon as possible would be a slow process even if our economic mechanism were perfect, rather than a shortage mechanism. I agree that we cannot extricate ourselves from this recession without continuing the economic mechanism's reform. But we will be unable to continue this reform unless there is a change

in public consensus, and in certain areas of policy, the working-class movement and state power, such that society rallies behind this matter of vital importance and supports a sensible economic policy.

Janos Kornai: I bristle at comparing the economy to a houndstooth jacket because our problems and results do not occur on the same plane. The national economy has persisting, chronic problems. It has already suffered one "infarct" and has received excellent care from the personnel of the "intensive care unit," which has been very important for the "patient's" survival. But none of the causes leading to the attack has ceased. The "patient" is continuing his former life-style, in the same stressful situation as before. He has survived this crisis, but the problems remain. In the course of the crisis management from 1978 through 1983, certain elements of the old economic mechanism have been resurrected. Administrative restrictions have to be used, bans have to be imposed, we have to intervene and to centralize income in order to resolve the given situation, even if this helps to perpetuate the chronic problems.

Ferenc Vissi: I do not agree with the diagnosis presented here. The objection is raised very often that we have used methods which do not conform to the economic mechanism. But should we adapt to the patient's condition or adhere to our ideals? I think that we have attempted to actuate something suitable for the patient's condition, but we have never expected this to solve all the problems we have been coping with since 1968, or perhaps even since 1948. Unprecedented strict control of purchasing power has indeed been necessary since 1982. But, in my opinion, we must face the fact that personal incomes can be curbed only through inflation, and more income can be withdrawn from the enterprises only by increasing their tax burden. There is no other way of achieving this in the world today.

Antal Marias: We must realize that the economy follows its own laws. Unless we rid ourselves of paternalism and messianic ideology, public consensus will truly be at risk.

Kalman Szabo: It has been noticeable in Hungary for years that, as soon as an enterprise makes some profit, it wants to spend it quickly, to invest it. You now find this among the population as well. Hopefully, this situation will cease in the coming years. Until experience proves the opposite, however, managers will continue to act in this manner, if they have any sense.

Janos Kornai: I do not agree that inflation is the only means of curbing real personal consumption. Inflation is typically dynamic: higher prices lead to wage increases that raise costs, and the higher costs again result in higher prices, in a long, self-sustaining spiral. They say there is one thing you must not do about inflation, and that is to start it, because it is very difficult to stop. Inflation is one of the possible methods. Very many governments resort to it, and very many learn to regret their having started it. Or the next government learns to regret its predecessor's decision. This is a dangerous game. If curtailment of national income's domestic use is unavoidable, there are also other tools with which to achieve this. Inflation is not the only tool available. I disagree very strongly with the statement that a person favors reform with half his heart and wants the market mechanism to function,

but with the other half supports inflation that eventually ends the disciplining influence of profit, money, and the pressure for profitability.

Ferenc Vissi: At the time when the government machinery, including the political agencies, was debating whether the taxation of incomes or higher prices were the method acceptable to society for withdrawing income, the standpoint against taxing incomes was nearly unanimous. This is a fact.

Kalman Szabo: I agree that there ought to be less higher-level direct interference or participation in economic decisions, and that the economy ought to function according to its own laws, rather than the laws of public administration. I realize that it is not so easy to implement such a changeover, but let me point out the other side of this coin: the fact that the present concrete forms of our production relations, specifically our commodity forms and forms of ownership, are not conducive to the flexible development of our productive forces. We must carry out the reform and improve our production relations in order to liberate our human and technical productive forces. A basic law of classical Marxism remains valid even today: that it is the task of politics to switch the economy from one state to another, from extensive to intensive development in the given case.

1014
CSO: 2500/261

DRAFT 1986-1990 SOCIOECONOMIC PLAN PRESENTED

AU071155 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2 Apr 86 pp 1, 2

[Article by Jan Markusz: "A Time To Marshal Forces and Resources"]

[Text] The draft 1986-90 National Socioeconomic Plan was presented to Polish journalists at a 1 April press conference by Deputy Premier Manfred Gorywoda chairman of the State Planning Commission.

Recalling that the variants of this plan had been a subject of social consultations culminating in the Sejm's adoption of the second variant last July, M. Gorywoda stressed that the draft plan adopted by the Council of Ministers a few days ago is an integral part of the published theses for the 10th PZPR Congress. It is therefore an important topic in the present precongress discussion, the conclusions of which will be taken into consideration during further work on the National Socioeconomic Plan. The final draft of the plan will be prepared after the party congress, taking into consideration the conclusions, talks, and resolutions of the congress.

Together with the draft plan, four programs have been worked out in the form of addenda, involving: scientific-technological progress; structural changes; savings in raw materials, fuels, and energy; and rules for implementing the plan.

Next, Deputy Premier Gorywoda described at length the domestic and external conditions which will govern our economic management not only in the present 5-year period but also beyond. These conditions are basically the result of a limited rise in the number of development factors.

On the other hand, there is an enormous need to invest in order to protect the environment and the broadly-conceived sphere of infrastructure. Our economy is simultaneously burdened with debts to Western creditors and to the socialist countries. This means having to increase efforts to improve our trade balances.

Poland's participation in the international, socialist division of labor will increase during the present 5-year period. Coordinating the socioeconomic plans of the CEMA countries is the basis for cooperation with them. As a result of this coordination, it is foreseen that exports will rise by an average of 6.7 percent per year and imports by 3.9 percent per year during the period 1986-90.

These years will be a period with the lowest working population increase since the war, about 340,000 people. At the same time there will be 1 million more people past working age and almost 900,000 more children and adolescents. It is reckoned that for every 1,000 people working in 1990, there will be 1,026 people not working. At the same time, we have a working hours fund that is over 9 percent less than in the 1980's.

Our economy is also struggling with a heavy lack of equilibrium, especially concerning payments and the domestic market. At the same time there is an awareness of the level of society's needs and pressure on a rapid growth in consumption.

The strategic goal of the 1986-90 National Socioeconomic Plan is to make the economy capable of balanced and efficient development, this being essential in order to guarantee a constant improvement in society's standard of living.

It is estimated that during the present 5-year period, the produced national income will increase by 3-3.5 percent per year and the national income available for distribution by an average of 2.7-3.2 percent per year. Total consumption should rise by between 11.3 and 15.1 percent. Total consumption per Pole should rise between 7.5 and 11.3 percent.

The goal of economic policy is and will be to create the material prerequisites for efficient development through modernization, a faster realization of investment tasks, and structural changes. This should permit an intensification and modernization of production. It is estimated that about 1.3 trillion zlotys will be spent on structural changes out of central funds. Self-financing enterprises should play a greater part in these undertakings than so far.

The performance of the material, fuel, and energy savings programs will possess great significance. For this purpose, 48 undertakings which will be performed under the supervision of the center (at a cost of about 1.1 trillion zlotys) have been singled out. A more energetic participation by enterprises is essential in the performance of this program as well.

Scientific-technological progress is regarded as one of the chief development factors. It is planned to raise expenditure on research and development work from the 1.7 percent out of total spending in 1985 to 3 percent in 1990.

The primary social goals are most of all the development of food production, market supplies, housing construction, and education.

The policy concerning the food complex involves an intensification of agricultural production, which will be encouraged by an increased production of artificial fertilizers and plant protection agents, improved water supplies to the rural population, and more extensive land reclamation. There will be greater outlay on milk processing and grain storage.

Some 32 percent of the total investment outlay during the present 5-year period will be spent on housing construction. However, the possibilities in this

sphere are limited by the shortage of materials, building sites, and power stations. In such a situation, clear progress in housing construction will mainly depend on a sparing use of materials. At the same time, one must concentrate on preserving the existing housing substance. And yet over 1,200 apartments are in need of refurbishing. Hence the planned increase in refurbishing projects by 50 percent above their present level.

M. Gorywoda included the country's foreign debts among the most difficult problems. It was accepted that these debts will be gradually settled not by lowering the standard of living but by developing the economy. This is also the concept that has been presented to our Western creditors.

The problem of investments is also exceedingly complex. Many of them, especially those concerning water, are extremely capital intensive. On the other hand, the need to prevent the depreciation of production assets and structural changes require a rise in outlay. Hence the proposal to increase investment outlay to almost 70 percent of total spending and at the same time reduce investments in the non-production sphere to a minimum.

Making a general assessment of the draft National Socioeconomic Plan, Deputy Premier Manfred Gorywoda said that this is a plan for placing the economy on the path of intensive development and for marshaling forces and resources. It is based on modernity and modernization. This is a process that will go beyond the present 5-year period. It will determine the shape of the Polish economy in 10-15 years time.

/12766
CSO: 2020/129

FINANCE DEPUTY MINISTER ANSWERS QUESTIONS ON PRICE POLICY

AU212028 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 7 Apr 86 p 2

[Interview with PPR Deputy Minister of Finance Wojciech Pruss by PAP journalist Janusz Kotarski: "Will We Hold Price Hikes Down Within Plan Limits"; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Kotarski] What we have discussed so far concerns the fundamental principles of pricing policy. It is relatively simple to apply these principles in the area of official and regulated prices. The public, however, experiences a more rapid growth in prices, of contracted prices in particular. Are the means currently employed for regulating the level of these prices adequate?

[Pruss] For the past year we have been employing a broader range of measures to influence the level of contracted prices. In addition to the ban on raising prices by more than 10 percent, which already existed, we have also introduced ceilings on the level of prices for a wide range of goods. Enterprises are also obliged to inform treasury department offices of intended price increases, and these offices have the right to delay such increases for up to 3 months. We have also introduced a category of excessively high prices, that is prices that differ significantly from those of similar imported or domestically produced goods. The minister of finance has the right to order such prices to be lowered. This enhanced range of instruments is in our opinion better suited to the particular conditions which obtain in individual branches of manufacturing.

[Kotarski] Market behavior leads one to conclude that enterprises are making use of the greater freedom to set prices and are continuing to set prices at levels that are beyond the means of the average person, or at times at levels that go against common sense. The size of seasonal price reductions provides indirect confirmation of this....

[Pruss] Such cases do indeed occur. The market itself is, of course, the best regulator of these prices. We in the finance ministry are trying to ensure that the prices of basic commodities are not affected in this way. In response to indications of such phenomena, the Government Presidium recently established a team which is to come up with concrete proposals based on an analysis of pricing conducted by offices of the Treasury Department.

[Kotarski] There has been much discussion of price inspections recently. Regulations governing pricing are still being breached on a large scale. In

accordance with the law, a producer who raises prices is obliged to return unjustly acquired proceeds to the purchaser. However, the individual consumer can only obtain the excess amount paid in a few cases. Could something not be changed about this? For example, a list of goods could be published regularly showing which prices have been deemed illegal and reduced by the department.

[Pruss] This is an awkward problem. The excess amount paid can only be returned when there is a possibility of establishing precisely the article involved and the name of the purchaser. In practice this means that reimbursements are limited to items of furniture or other more expensive household goods. However, we know from experience that the majority of unfair prices affect the whole range of less expensive articles which appear on the market in various forms. This is a more complicated matter because it is difficult to convey information about reductions of prices which the department has deemed unfair for a particular type of tights, style of shoe or ball-point pen. Thus, in cases in which it is not possible precisely who the injured party was, the unfairly earned amount is transferred to the state budget by the enterprise involved. The regulations are formulated in such a way as to discourage producers from manipulating prices to the disadvantage of the consumer. To this end, in addition to depriving the producer of the unfairly earned amount, the producer is made to pay a punitive contribution to the budget equivalent to 150 percent of the income derived during the year in which the price was raised.

[Kotarski] To end, could you comment on the frequently encountered opinion that the process of regulating price policy is taking too long and that there is indecision in this area?

[Pruss] It seems that this opinion originates in the dilemma which continues to plague price policy, should price policy be subordinated to hard economic facts or should it take into account the interests of the public first and foremost. As we know from experience a lack of respect for economic laws results in a decline in the state of the market, its improper functioning. The situation at the end of the seventies and the beginning of the eighties provided us with the most convincing evidence of this. Price policy must, therefore, be a compromise and it has had this character since 1982. The interests of the public often require the influence of economic factors to be limited. This is particularly apparent in such areas as foodstuffs and basic commodities. On the other hand, price increases cannot be blocked in a way that endangers market equilibrium. We often forget that, seen from an objective viewpoint, prices are primarily an off-shoot of the level of management efficiency and labor productivity and that prices are remuneration for the work and effort that goes into making goods.

/12766
CSO: 2020/129

CSSR TRADE OFFICIAL DISCUSSES COOPERATION PLANS WITH PRL

AU191334 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 15 Apr 86 p 3

[Interview with Adolf Hynek, trade advisor at the CSSR Embassy in Warsaw, by RZECZPOSPOLITA reporter Tomasz Bartoszewicz and PAP reporter Jan Cipiur; Warsaw, date not given: "Polish-Czechoslovak Economic Cooperation"]

[Text] [Question] Toward the end of last year, documents were signed which determine the basic size of trade in the present 5-year period. Do you share the view that the size agreed on should be regarded as a minimum?

[Hynek] Of course. This reasoning is encouraged by the results of the past few years. Last year our trade exceeded R2.3 billion, in other words mutual deliveries rose by 11 percent compared with 1984. In accordance with the trade protocol, we plan to reach a level of R2,460,000 this year. However, I personally think that without too great a risk one can already put forth the view that our actual trade will exceed R2.5 billion [all figures as published].

We also know that the protocol on coordinating the 5-year plans of Poland and the CSSR assumes that trade will amount to R11.2 billion during the period 1986-90. However, the trade agreement that was signed somewhat later envisages R11.7 billion. And by multiplying the planned level of trade this year by 5, we obtain the figure of R12.5 billion. There is no reason not to believe that our trade will rise from one year to the next.

[Question] Cooperation in production and specialized production stimulates economic cooperation and trade. Right now, 20 to 21 percent of our mutual deliveries are produced within the framework of cooperation and specialized production agreements. Are there any new agreements planned which could increase this level?

[Hynek] We are assuming that over the 5-year period this level will rise to 24-25 percent. Right now the agreements in force are being renewed. At the same time, there are talks on the subject of new undertakings.

A classic example of cooperation between the Polish and Czechoslovak industries is the joint manufacture of tractors. Despite certain difficulties, we have reached an agreement on prolonging this manufacture for another 5 years. Everything indicates that we will supply the markets of other countries and take advantage of the service facilities already existing in those countries.

Negotiations with the H. Cegielski plant in Poznan about their manufacturing electric shunting locomotives based on designs sent by Skoda in Plzen are at a very advanced stage. These locomotives will serve the needs of both our railroads. Cegielski would also manufacture some components for other locomotive types which would be assembled in Plzen, and in return it would receive electrical components from the Ceskomoravska-Kolben-Danek enterprise in Prague. The enterprises concerned are also discussing the joint production of suburban electric trains. The Spomasz plant in Krakow and Skoda in Plzen intend to jointly produce machinery for the tobacco industry.

[Question] These examples concern cooperation for industrial needs. Our readers are mainly interested in market commodities.

[Hynek] Here too I have examples. For years, Unitra in Lubartow and Tesla in Pardubice have been cooperating with each other and jointly producing radio cassette recorders. Recently, Fonica in Lodz and Tesla in Bratislava have also undertaken cooperation. They are considering the joint production of remote-controlled hi-fi sets. This same Tesla intends to produce video recorders together with Unitra. The Polish Polcolor and Tesla in Roznov have opened a joint projects office where a future series of color TV picture tubes will be designed. The examples I have given concern production destined directly for the market. However, in order to manufacture quality electronic goods, one must have at one's disposal suitable quality components and materials. That is why the relevant institutions have also been instructed by both governments to analyze the viability of and ways of jointly producing semicrystallic silicon, without which modern electronics is not possible.

[Question] While on the subject of joint investments, when will the long and drawn-out matter of CSSR participation in completing the graphite electrode factory in Nowy Sacz be resolved?

[Hynek] We are already completing this. Soon we will be able to talk about concrete details, including the size of the loan we will give Poland. Today I can say that this loan will consist of transfer roubles to purchase machinery and equipment produced in the CEMA countries, convertible currency to pay for Western equipment, and supplies of market commodities from the CSSR.

Another interesting example of cooperation between our economies is the idea of jointly producing the "Burex" sugar beet protection agent on the basis of CSSR technology and with the use of raw materials available in Poland. Right now this substance has to be imported using convertible currency.

[Question] You mentioned deliveries of CSSR market commodities to Poland. What can we expect in this sphere in 1986?

[Hynek] The range of goods is well-known. This year we are going to deliver about 100,000 washing machines, including 40,000 automatic ones. In accordance with the trade protocol, 3,000 Skoda cars will be imported. Some 22,000 motorcycles will be imported, including stunt models for sportsmen. We will deliver R12 million worth of furniture. In addition, we foresee considerable exports to Poland of carpets, fabrics, curtains, glass products, leather goods, cosmetics, and so on.

The Czechoslovak side will also be greatly dependent on imports of goods for the shops. Polish fruit and vegetables occupy a particularly important position. We will import about R55 million worth of these from Poland this year. I would also like to point out that the organizational forms of trade are becoming increasingly rich. For example, there is already an agreement in force between the voivodship of Bielsko-Biala and the region of Martin in Slovakia according to which the Polish partners will supply fruit and vegetables and their products in exchange for beer and wallpaper. I believe there will be more agreements like this soon.

/12766
CSO: 2600/408

SZALAJDA ASSESSES ECONOMIC TALKS WITH FRG

AU011339 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA IN Polish 17 Mar 86 p 5

[Interview with Polish Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda by Tomasz Bartoszewicz; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] The Sixth Session of the PPR-FRG Inter-Governmental Commission for the Development of Economic, Scientific, and Technological Cooperation took place a few days ago. A RZECZPOSPOLITA journalist asked Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda to comment on the outcome of the meeting.

[Bartoszewicz] Mr Premier [form of address as published], you co-chaired the meeting of the commission. What is your assessment of the results produced by the meeting?

[Szalajda] My visit to Bonn was one important element in the dialogue between our states. I can say that a climate favorable to negotiating concrete proposals on cooperation has arisen in the area of economic relations. As I stressed during the talks with our partners, the foundation for the development of our economy is cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other CEMA member-states. This has made it possible to attain a gradual normalization of the economic situation in our country and to restore equilibrium. And this in turn makes us a more attractive economic partner to Western states. Economic cooperation with these states has been developing in a distinctly favorable direction and this is true of our economic relations with the FRG, which is the subject of our conversation.

[Bartoszewicz] What concrete matters were settled at the session of the joint commission?

[Szalajda] The key subject of the talks was the question of normalizing financial and credit relations between the PPR and the FRG, and, against this background, the development of concrete forms of economic cooperation, the development of cooperation between enterprises in both countries in particular. An important element was the FRG Government's recognition of the fact that Poland is meeting its obligations. As a result the FRG Government has declared that it will renew credit guarantees amounting to DM100 million.

[Bartoszewicz] Public opinion views obtaining credits abroad with mixed feelings. After all without these credits the level of our debt is enormous....

[Szalajda] We can only repay the debt by exporting. But to raise exports we must increase investment imports. The state of the material and fuel base in our country is such that we do not envisage any additional export of fuels and raw materials in the current 5-year period. Efforts must, therefore, be concentrated on the export of finished goods. To achieve this we must carry out a fundamental modernization of our industry. Modernization requires the import of modern machines, equipment, and technology. However, in the final analysis we will be able to increase exports and this will serve the interests of our national economy as well as those of our creditors.

[Bartoszewicz] What do we intend to buy in the FRG with the guaranteed credit?

[Szalajda] Appropriate decisions will be taken on this matter, decisions that take into account proposals made by our industry and those made by FRG concerns concerning cooperation in concrete modernization and export-oriented undertakings realized on the basis of purchasing technology and equipment with credits and repaying the credits with goods from these factories.

[Bartoszewicz] To sum up our discussion, does the premier believe that the sixth mixed commission session and the talks conducted by the premier with representatives of FRG political and economic circles have contributed to the normalization of relations between Poland and the FRG?

[Szalajda] We want to develop relations with the FRG on the basis of the treaty of December 1970. I spoke about this during talks with Chancellor Helmut Kohl, Deputy Chancellor and Minister of Foreign Affairs Hans Dietrich Genscher, and Economics Minister Martin Bangemann, as well as with representatives of economic circles. I believe that conditions for improving and expanding these relations have come into being at the present time. The impasse in the field of finance and credit has been overcome. This was affirmed by Minister Bangemann during his press conference when he said that the possibility of extending guaranteed credits is an expression of the FRG Government's growing confidence in the socioeconomic situation in our country and in prospects for the development of the Polish economy.

[Bartoszewicz] Thank you.

/12766
CSO: 2600/408

RESULTS OF POLISH-SRV ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS

AU031430 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Mar 86 pp 1, 7

[Text] PAP, Hanoi--PAP correspondent Stanislaw Grzymski reports that the 10th session of the Polish-SRV Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation ended in Hanoi. The session was chaired by Vice Premier Jozef Koziol and Vu Dinh Lieu. The commission positively evaluated the present and prospective development of Polish-SRV economic relations and accepted decisions on the tasks in trade and in economic and scientific-technological cooperation. In line with these decisions the value of mutual trade in 1986-90 should increase 50 percent compared with the previous 5-year period.

The trade in raw materials and food will increase. Poland will import from Vietnam tin, rubber, jute, coconut oil, coffee, tea, pepper, and other commodities and will export to Vietnam primarily machines, equipment, spare parts, and dyes. The trade of consumer goods done by the departments of domestic trade and cooperatives will be worth R2.5 million a year each.

The implementation of economic and scientific-technological cooperation in the expansion and modernization of production enterprises and in the cultivation of industrial crops in the SRV helps to increase our mutual trade.

The intergovernmental accords on this cooperation were signed last December. During the present session the accord on cooperation in intensifying tea cultivation in the SRV was signed. Poland will supply the SRV with equipment, materials, and other goods worth R20 million in this 5-year period and the SRV will supply Poland with tea worth the same amount in 1987-91.

Poland and the SRV will cooperate in completing the Gia Lam rail rolling stock repair plant in the second half of 1986. The commission was informed that the acetylene plant in the Ha Long shipyards had been put into production. The shipyards are being built with the help of Poland and will enter another stage of construction.

Poland will complete an initial design of the optical glass mill in Thei Binh and will supply tools and spare parts for the anthracite coal enrichment plant in Cam Pha. Contracts to this effect were signed.

The commission stressed the importance of Polish-SRV scientific-technological cooperation and signed an accord to this effect for 1986-90.

Vice Premier Jozef Koziol was received by Premier Pahm Van Dong and met with Vice Premier Vo Van Kiet, chairman of the SRV Planning Commission, and with the authorities of Ho Chi Minh City.

/12766
CSO: 2600/408

WEEKLY REJECTS 'CAPITALIST PRODUCTION' IN POLAND

AU072058 Warsaw RZECZYWISTOSC in Polish 16 Mar 86 p 2

[Article signed "an economist": "Belief Alone Is Not Enough"]

[Text] Issues 48 and 50 of TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY contain articles on national economic matters charged with emotion and a kind of concern for the public good.

In an article entitled "The Life and Death Struggle of the Last Reform," Jerzy Surdykowski views the economic situation against the background of previous economic reforms and from the perspective of his own opinions on production. Bohdan Skaradinski borrows these opinions, and somewhat pretends that they are taken from the authors of "The Roots of the Polish Crisis," which was published in 1985 by the State Publishing House for Scholarly Works and edited by A. Muller.

Surdykowski's thesis can probably be set out thus: The source of all ills lies in the failure to carry through previous reforms, and a similar fate awaits the current reform. B. Skaradzinski expands on this, and adds the policy of industrialization and a defective economic structure, especially of industry, to the list of causes. Both authors assert that their views are prompted by concern for social progress.

To support this assertion J. Surdykowski cites "the directions of economic reform," the Ninth PZPR Congress document. Their own viewpoint enables them to see the subjective causes of the bad state of the economy, the ill intent of politicians and the power of the bureaucracy. Other PZPR documents contain views on these subjects which are set out in a far fuller, clearer way, and are much better documented. I have in mind the "Report Based on the Findings of the PZPR Commission for Explaining the Causes and Courses of Social Conflicts in the History of People's Poland."

At the emotional level, and in more than emotional terms, the article might be accepted by those readers who have followed national political and economic realities in a selective manner. As far as the factual aspect of these articles is concerned, the authors pretend that they know nothing at all about factual cause and effect relationships. And thus there were no strikes that were seriously damaging to the economy; there were no American restrictions. And if these developments did not take place, the losses measured in billions of dollars and zlotys had no economic consequences.

The authors seem to think that they are sounding a large alarm bell. Their bell is large but it is made of cardboard. At the theoretical level their views contain a mixture of a great deal of common wishful thinking and sophistry. We provide a sample of this reasoning taken from J. Surdykowski's article. He writes: "In this context the only indicator of validity or invalidity is the market, regardless of whether it is the domestic or the international market. And that is reform in the true sense, a properly functioning economy. One can only begin to talk about distribution once wealth has been created and the money collected. The distribution of wealth can be more or less socialist; production itself does not possess a political complexion."

The passage combines a half-truth with a big lie. Of course it is true that one can only share out what has been produced, but distribution relations cannot be separated or isolated from production relations. The principle that production relations determine distribution relations is a rule. But the author of the passage cited above has come up with the idea that it is possible for us to have capitalist production and a socialist system of wealth distribution, or to have a socially neutral organization of production, with unrestricted forms of ownership, and a socialist market. Economic history knows of no such cases. Perhaps the author's intentions were good but his idea is not. And here is another example of good intentions. This author writes: "Too little has been done to open up the economy to foreign trade, to make money convertible, to compare domestic with world prices." Does the author not know that our partners in the West did not want to talk to us about financial affairs for 4 years, that the process of our entry into the International Monetary Fund is still at a standstill? The author provides some good advice by showing that the road to hell is paved with good intentions.

/12766
CSO: 2600/408

VARIOUS TYPES OF BUDGET SUBSIDIES ANALYZED

AU081315 Warsaw RZECZYWISTOSC in Polish 16 Mar 86 p 6

[Article by Jan Rak: "State Expenditures--the Subsidy Roundabout"]

[Excerpts] The performance of our socioeconomic system requires support, primarily fiscal support. The budget is one of the basic instruments of channeling money to the individual institutions of this system.

One of the most controversial solutions of budget policy is the system of subsidies for production enterprises. The problem becomes acute in view of the fact that over one quarter of the budget is used for subsidies.

The simplest division of subsidies is into those that support the production of certain goods and those that support specific enterprises whose production is "chronically" ineffective because of economic conditions. The former subsidies, the so-called active subsidies, are used to cover the difference between production costs of goods and their officially approved prices. In 1985 these subsidies cost about Z750 billion. This is a large sum of money, one which accounts for over 20 percent of budget expenditures. No wonder that it continues to create emotional outbursts. Where did this money go?

Some Z312 billion went to support food, including Z130 billion to support milk and dairy products, Z77 billion to support cereal products, and Z66 billion to support meat products. The rest went to support vegetable fats and milk bars. These figures show that food is actually much more expensive than customers care to know. About Z200 billion went to support the production of raw materials and producers materials and Z176 billion to support sales of bituminous coal and lignite to domestic users, excepting the population.

These and other subsidies make it obvious that the attempt to eliminate them would lead to price hikes in the case of food and producer materials and that buyers would have to pay for the difference between production costs and prices.

The so-called passive subsidies are provided for specific sectors. For example, in 1985 metallurgy received Z19 billion in subsidies and other sectors of industry about Z40 billion. These subsidies go mainly to unprofitable enterprises whose production is indispensable for the economy. State farms received about Z100 billion on account of the difference in the economic conditions under which socialized agriculture and private farming perform.

Large subsidies go to support the communal and housing economies. About Z130 billion went to support state housing and urban transportation in 1985. Budgetary refunds of housing loans to housing cooperatives amounted to Z60 billion. The difference between the true costs and the actual prices of medicines paid for by customers is also met by state subsidies.

The subsidies continue to increase from year to year because of production costs, which increase faster than the prices of subsidized products. In 1985 the budget subsidies amounted to Z1.17 trillion and increased 24.6 percent compared with 1984. In 1986 these subsidies are expected to increase to Z1.7 trillion. What is encouraging is that the volume of subsidies for the sales of consumer goods continues to go down. Whereas in 1981 sales subsidies amounted to 8.1 percent, in 1985 they amounted to 5.8 percent.

A review of the various types of subsidies does not make it possible to indicate approximately which types could be curbed. However, reservations arise when we consider that the subsidy system swallows up a relatively large part of the budget income. In 1985 the subsidies for unprofitable enterprises accounted for about 45 percent of the profits of other enterprises. The overall amount of production subsidies equaled the liabilities of all production sectors on account of the income taxation on their profits. All the surplus profits transferred by industry to the state budget were used for subsidies. The question in this connection is: Where to find money for development if industry takes back what it produces? The simple fact is that profitable enterprises have to support the unprofitable ones. Subsidies make flexible budget policy impossible because they tie up a large part of budget resources.

The subsidy system gives rise to other reservations. For example, control checks by the Supreme Chamber of Control have shown that large subsidies for production and services do not encourage enterprises to promote effective performance. Subsidies demoralize enterprises and encourage them with increasing frequency to acquire the status of "budgetary units" and not units that perform effectively. It is true that subsidized enterprises include those whose fiscal situation is not too good, but what is disturbing is that the former enterprises are in preponderance.

Another disturbing feature is that the ministries in charge of individual enterprises fail to ensure that the so-called active subsidies are used rationally and economically. The same can be said of the state fiscal bodies. One reason for this is incomplete legal enactments on subsidies.

Analyses carried out by the Supreme Chamber of Control show that some subsidies miss their purpose. It is difficult to ascertain which subsidies are involved because these analyses were carried out in selected sectors, but it is possible to assert that one way to solve the problem of subsidies is to tighten the criteria on which they are granted. This will make it possible to effect the cuts for which the budget is simply begging.

/12766
CSO: 2600/408

COAL, ENERGY FIGURES FOR JANUARY-MARCH

AU081301 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 1 Apr 86 pp 1, 2

[Unattributed report: "Mining and Energy in the Past Quarter"]

[Text] The Ministry of Mining and Energy reports that miners maintained a good rhythm in extracting bituminous coal during the first quarter of this year.

Over 15.8 million metric tons of this coal were extracted in March, and 47.3 million in the entire first quarter. About 7 million metric tons were exported, including about 4.9 million to countries in the so-called second payments area. General coal supplies to the population during the first quarter were over 500,000 metric tons higher than during the same period last year. Some 5 million metric tons of coal have been supplied to the market since the beginning of January.

Despite low temperatures over a long period of time, the extraction of lignite proceeded without any hitches.

Some 5.8 million metric tons of lignite were extracted in March, and 17,433,000 metric tons have been extracted since the beginning of the year, 2.2 million more than during the same period last year. Deliveries of lignite to the market are increasing from each month to the next. The market received 333,000 metric tons of lignite in the first quarter, which is 244,000 metric tons more than last year.

Despite the very heavy rise in the demand for power during the winter, especially during the first quarter, the power industry met the country's needs fully.

Some 39.3 billion kilowatt hours of electricity were produced in the first quarter, 2.6 percent more than last year. Electricity generation in March 1986 was 3.4 percent higher than in March 1985. Coal-driven power stations displayed the greatest rise in electricity generation. At present, these supply over 31 percent of the country's entire electricity output.

Because of the persistence of low temperature over a lengthy period of time and the need for power stations to operate at maximum capacity, the fuel reserves at the end of March were somewhat lower than 1 year ago. Coal-driven

power stations had enough reserves to last 7-8 days, and oil-driven power stations enough for 3 days. A refurbishing campaign has started in the power industry. At the end of March, generating equipment with a total power of 3,100 megawatts was being overhauled.

Supplies of gas to the economy and population in the first quarter totaled 4.3 billion cubic meters, 2.5 billion of which consisted of gas with a high methane content. Some 1.561 billion cubic meters of gas were imported from the USSR.

Supplies of gas were 327 million cubic meters higher than last year.

It is reckoned that the electrical machine industry under the control of the mining industry exceeded its production tasks.

Production for export purposes was overfulfilled. Worth emphasizing is the high growth in the production and supply of spare parts for the power industry during the winter. Also noteworthy is the accelerated supply of machinery and equipment from the plants in the "Megat" group to the Belchatow power station's eighth block with a power of 360 megawatts, this being the response from production workers to an appeal by power station constructors to complete this power block 1 month ahead of schedule and hand it over for use before the 10th PZPR Congress.

/12766
CSO: 2600/408

BRIEFS

BUILDING SECRETARIES MEET WOZNIAK--The Economic Department of the PZPR Central Committee organized a training conference for 120 first secretaries of factory committees and primary party organizations in building industry enterprises located all over the country. The purpose of the conference, which was held on 5 and 6 March, was to increase the political and socioeconomic knowledge of party aktivs operating in construction industry executive organizations. At the end of the training program participants met with Marian Wozniak, PZPR Politburo member and PZPR Central Committee secretary. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 Mar 86 p 2 AU]/12766

PORTUGESE TRANSPORT AGREEMENT--Lisbon, April 23: Secretary-general in the Portuguese Foreign Ministry Antonio Patricio and Poland's ambassador to Portugal Boguslaw Zakrzewski, empowered by their respective governments, signed an intergovernmental agreement on passenger and cargo road transport here yesterday. The agreement is aimed to improve road transport shipments in the Polish-Portuguese trade. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2043 GMT 23 Apr 86 LD]/12766

CSO: 2020/129

ACHIEVEMENTS, PROSPECTS FOR ELECTRIC ENERGY INDUSTRY

Bucharest REVISTA DE STATISTICA in Romanian Vol 34, Nov 85 pp 51-58

[Article by Engineer Constantin Miron Ionescu]

[Excerpts] The party's energy policy is reflected in the structural change in the electric power output according to the kinds of energy resources used, as indicated by the increased proportion of hydroelectric power (from 5.8 percent in 1965 to 15.8 percent in 1984) and also by the increased proportion of electric power produced with lignite (from 6.8 percent in 1965 to 20.8 percent in 1984) in the total electric power output, as follows:

	1965		1984	
	Millions of kwh	% of total	Millions of kwh	% of total
Total	17,215	100.0	71,595	100.0
Based on:				
Coals	3,177	18.5	21,457	30.0
- Lignite	1,167	6.8	14,857	20.8
Fuel oil and motor oil	892	5.2	4,394	6.1
Natural gases	12,028	69.9	32,599	45.5
Water power	1,005	5.8	11,326	15.8

The progress made in the electric power industry's development is attested by the growth of the per capita electric power output from 905 kwh in 1965 to 3,165 kwh in 1984.

The gap that separates us from some economically developed countries as regards per capita outputs has been narrowed considerably, as the following figures indicate.

Some Countries' Per Capita Electric Power Output in Comparison with Romania's
(in number of times greater)

	1938	1965	1984
Austria	6.04	3.39	1.77
Belgium	8.70	2.54	1.75
Czechoslovakia	3.83	2.67	1.60
France	6.96	2.30	1.86
Italy	5.08	1.76	1.01
Norway	46.70	14.54	8.14
Netherlands	5.87	2.25	1.38
Spain	1.51	1.09	0.96
United Kingdom	7.48	4.00	1.58

Electric power has become the main energy source used in industry. Electric drives for machinery and equipment have been expanded rapidly and electrochemical as well as electrothermal processes have been developed. Electric power is increasingly used in agriculture, transportation and households.

The extent to which development of electric power production is aiding electrification of industrial production is illustrated by the growing equipment of industrial workers with electric power. While in 1965 electric power consumption per industrial worker came to 8,210 kwh, it reached 17,736 kwh in 1984, or 2.2 times greater.

Thanks to Romanian industry's high developmental level, it is producing a wide assortment of power assemblies and equipment, high and low voltage devices, etc. both to meet the domestic requirement and for delivery for export according to the economic contracts or the accords for international economic collaboration and cooperation.

The projects implemented abroad in the course of cooperative accords and agreements should be mentioned here, such as the overhead power lines in Iran, Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq, the electric transformer stations in Bangladesh, Syria and Iraq, distribution points in Bangladesh, dams in Algeria, deliveries of equipment and technical aid for electrification projects or hydraulic engineering improvements in Egypt, Senegal, Iran, Lebanon, Syria, Algeria, Turkey, Peru, Columbia, Bolivia, Benin and Jordan, construction-installation operations for heat and nuclear-electric power plants in India and the FRG, and the trolley bus network for Columbia.

The Directives of the 13th RCP Congress, drafted under Party General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu's constant guidance and with his essential contribution, outline the directions of Romania's future development in order to carry out the RCP Program, wherein the electric power sector has a major role.

To secure the development of this sector, special measures are specified to increase the power base through efficient use of all kinds of primary resources, among which lignite and bituminous shales will be important. New hydroelectric power plants will be built, as well as the first atomic-electric power plants. And more use will be made of the new energy sources, solar, geothermal, wind-

power, biogas and biomass. Furthermore, definite measures are specified for enhancing the productivity of conversion of primary energy through expanded combined production of heat and electric power, and use of hydrocarbons for energy purposes will be minimized.

An electric power output of 95-97 billion kwh is planned for 1990, which is a 23-26 percent increase over 1985. Of the total power output,38 billion kwh will be produced in the power plants based on coals and bituminous shales, which will increase the proportion of coal-based power to 40 percent from 30 percent in 1984. The fact that Romania will become a nuclear-electric power producer will mean a major structural change in its electric power production. An output of about 21-22 billion kwh from nuclear-electric power plants is planned for 1990, which will make a contribution of over 22 percent to the reserve of this product of importance to the national economy.

As for Romania's prospects of attaining the parameters characteristic of the economically developed countries in electric power production, the provisions demonstrate convincingly that Romania is going to reach the levels of those countries.

Development of electric power production will be accompanied by measures to develop, introduce and generalize highly productive technologies that will reduce the power inputs per unit of national income by more than 20 percent in 1990 from 1985.

The vital importance of the electric power sector explains the emphasis constantly placed on it by the party and state administrations and Nicolae Ceausescu for purposes of further development of its production capacities and general improvement of the national power system in perfect agreement with the high socioeconomic growth rates. The recent analysis made under the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee brought out the need of mobilizing all elements expected to secure the fully safe operation to the maximum capacities of all power assemblies and installations, thus helping to increase the electric power output and to develop the national power base.

The 1986 plan approved by the recent session of the Grand National Assembly calls for an electric power output of 77.5 billion kwh, 40 percent of which is to be obtained from coal and bituminous shales. Continued special emphasis will be placed on consistent application of the measures adopted by the party and state administrations to improve the activity in the power systemand to enforce strict order and discipline in every unit producing or consuming electric power.

5186
CSO: 2700/146

GENERAL MLADENOV ON POLITICAL WORK IN AIR FORCE, AIR DEFENSE

Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 17 Mar 86 pp 1, 2

[Interview with Lt Gen Strakhil Mladenov, chief of the Political Section of Air Defense and Air Forces, by Col Rangel Zlatkov; date and place of interview not given]

[Text] [Question] The January Plenum of the Party Central Committee and the report comments of Comrade Todor Zhivkov pose exceptionally important tasks for the political bodies. These tasks are important, responsible and relate to all levels in the area of the diverse daily party-political activities. Would you briefly outline the work of the political section of which you are the chief in carrying out the presently occurring tasks for party-political activities in the air defense and Air Forces units?

[Answer] In the Air Defense Forces and Air Forces, as a result of the occurring scientific and technical revolution in military affairs, new qualitative changes have occurred in the weapons and combat equipment. This has forced an entire re-thinking of the approaches and actions related to their mastery. On the basis of this, our political section is directing the party-political work at further intensifying training activities, at raising the responsibility of the personnel in achieving high-quality military service in the mastery, maintenance, operation and full utilization of their capabilities and for more fully employing computer equipment in combat training activities. We are endeavoring to turn the competition into a truly inseparable part of the training process and to most fruitfully employ its rich opportunities in the training and indoctrination of the personnel.

We inseparably ideological work with the party's activities and struggle to create a socialist individual and increase the quality level of the tasks involved in strengthening combat readiness. We are showing a desire to introduce specific accents into its content related to the conditions of life and activity. This directly aids the practical work of the commanders and staffs in carrying out scientific and technical progress in the troops. By active and specific ideological work in the party organizations with the secretaries Officers Kodzhabashev, Pavlov, Zhilevski and Dimitrov, a social intolerance is established against liberalism, complacency and the acceptance of mediocre results. We have set out and are successfully realizing

initiatives for strictly focused ideological activities for the work areas of each man, at the airfield and at the position, where combat skill is forged.

Help to the primary party organization is rising to a higher level. Their share in the struggle for high combat readiness is growing. We are constantly increasing the criteria in assessing the vanguard role of the communists. The report meetings and conferences have shown growth in the development of internal party democracy. Political and organizational work are growing for improving managerial activities. Preventive control is being improved and applied more flexibly.

We are continuing at an unflagging pace to implement the December Program under troop conditions.

During the days prior to the 13th Party Congress, we are endeavoring to direct all party-political work at increasing the responsibility of each officer, NCO and soldier, as well as increasing their personal contribution to carrying out the tasks. We are judging people from their deeds and the practical results. We see in this the profound sense of our work in carrying out the plans of the January Plenum of the BCP Central Committee.

At this stage, we cannot be completely satisfied with what has been done and with what has been achieved. Considering the high demands of the party, we can see that there is still much to be done to improve the quality of party-political work and to increase its contribution in resolving all the problems related to combat readiness.

[Question] One of the prerequisites for effective, concrete and productive party-political work is the involvement in it of the commanders, political workers and staff officers. What is being done in this regard in units of air defense and the Air Forces? How demanding is the political section on the staff officers and the political workers who do not work at full strength to carry out their tasks?

[Answer] We give great importance to this question. It is becoming a practice in our activities prior to carrying out important political measures and campaigns by the party, Komsomol and trade union organizations before drills, exercises or the servicing of equipment, of assembling the officers from the headquarters and staff and giving them specific tasks for political activities and we adjust the methods, forms and means of work as well as the collectives to which they must be sent for effectively carrying out the tasks. This approach is characteristic of the activities of the political bodies and party leadership in the units. More active party-political work is carried out by the groups which are sent to the units for providing help and supervision. The commanders, staff officers and political workers speak to the personnel to explain party and government decisions, they conduct meetings with individual categories of servicemen, they study public opinion and have a more active influence on the resolving of a number of questions related to combat training, troop routine and medical services. Many of them more and more successfully are employing the unified political days which have been established in our units for meeting with the personnel. In this regard, we should mention Officers Zhelyazkov, Andreev, Yankov, Sinapov and Chervenpeev.

Also beneficial is the involvement of the officers from the superior staffs in the preparation and holding of party and Komsomol report-election meetings and conferences. The political section takes a more specific approach in determining at what meetings the most responsible commanders and superiors are to be present. This is how we have proceeded now in the meetings for the review inspection of the activities of the primary party organizations. Such an approach gives us definite positive results and we will employ it in our future activities even more intensely.

We are focusing our efforts on strengthening the militancy of the staff party organizations. It is our desire to increase the responsibility of the communists from the staffs in introducing achievements of scientific and technical progress into control and management, into planning and for raising the quality, the preventive approach and effectiveness of control and aid carried out in the units. Exactingness is being constantly raised not only for the staff officers and political workers but also for everyone.

However, it can be pointed out that party-political work has not yet succeeded everywhere in drawing the necessary attention of all the staff officers to the most active participation in carrying out the tasks and involvement in the social and political life of the collectives.

[Question] In recent months a great deal of work has been done to improve the style and methods of work and against such negative phenomena as empty words, formalism, bureaucracy, excessively many measures, the wasting of time, complacency and so forth. I am certain that this is also the case with you. Would you share some more specific actions in this regard. And, of course, what about the practical results?

[Answer] The period since the February Plenum of the BCP Central Committee and the report comments of Comrade Todor Zhivkov has actually been characterized by intense and concrete command-organizational and party-political work to improve the style and methods of the leadership, of the party, Komsomol and trade union leaders and to bring these into conformity with the demands made by the present-day scientific and technical revolution. The political section has discussed the conclusions for its activities and is taking specific measures to improve its style and that of the political sections. We know the negative phenomena which have occurred in the life of the troops and we are directing the attention and activities of the service and party leadership at changing the conditions which give rise to these. A greater effort is being taken to strengthen discipline in the troops. Definite activities have been carried out by the political section to raise the role and contribution of the Komsomol organizations to the struggle against negative phenomena. We are paying serious attention to studying the questions concerning the state of the routine and cultural services for the personnel and the families of the air bases.

More attention is being paid to improving the quality of supervision and aid. Insistence on the elimination of weaknesses is coming to hold an ever-greater place in supervision. For us the criterion of effective supervision and aid is not only the detected weaknesses but also the quality of the practical work carried out to surmount these.

The communist and party leadership strongly approves the ideas set out in the political report of the 27th CPSU Congress for turning the party-political organizations into an effective political and moral vanguard, in further developing the leading role of the party and the leadership for achieving effective results in the struggle against negative phenomena. We consider the personal example of the leader, of the communist, as the main condition for overcoming any essential negative phenomena. We need and are endeavoring to produce thinking and knowledgeable leaders who are capable of relying on the party organizations and fighting decisively against bureaucracy and complacency with mediocre results and who are capable of taking a reasonable risk in introducing the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution, military science and advanced experience into troop training.

A larger part of the service and party leadership has analyzed and taken measures to overcome certain weaknesses in style related to excessive idle talk, complacency, the wasting of the time of subordinates, playing the big boss and fostering too much paperwork, as well as a bureaucratic attitude toward settling certain questions of combat training and troop routine.

Regardless of all that has been done, the results still do not satisfy us. At the troop party conference, the reasons for the presence of negative phenomena were analyzed in a critical spirit and measures were outlined for eradicating them.

[Question] At this stage of work of the political section, what is the main thing, on what have efforts been focused to properly greet the 13th Party Congress?

[Answer] The main thing at which our efforts are focused to properly celebrate the 13th Party Congress is an improvement in the organization of work on the part of all commanders and political elements in order to effectively carry out the tasks confronting the Air Defense Forces and the Air Forces by the ministry of national defense and the chief of the Main Political Directorate of the People's Army and to raise and maintain a high level of combat readiness.

10272
CSO: 2200/100

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, DEFENSE ANALYZED

Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 19 Mar 86 p 2

[Article by Candidate of Military Sciences, Docent, Maj Gen Nesho Neshev: "The Basis for Strengthening the Defense Capability of Bulgaria"]

[Text] The published draft theses of the 13th BCP Congress set out a new approach to solving the cardinal problems of party and state international activities, for the socioeconomic and cultural development of the nation, for improving and democratizing its administration and for raising the leading role of the party.

At first glance, they give a seemingly meager place to the question of strengthening the motherland's defense might: "To continue concern for increasing national defense, the combat capability of the armed forces and for increasing their contribution to strengthening the defense might of the Warsaw Pact."

But to the degree that the nation's defense capability depends upon its military potential which is the product of the economic, scientific, sociopolitical and moral potential as well as upon the degree of development of friendship and collaboration with the socialist countries and primarily the Soviet Union, it follows that each line of the draft theses is indirectly related to this vitally important question.

It is impossible to examine this all-round influence and effect within the confines of a single article. For this reason, I will take up the economic and scientific-technical basis of the nation's growing defense might.

In proceeding from the well-known idea of F. Engels that nothing depends to such a degree upon economic conditions as precisely the army and navy, the BCP has constantly strengthened the role of the economy and science as crucial factors in ensuring the dependable defense of the fatherland and the socialist community.

The draft theses of the 13th BCP Congress set out the economic strategy for Bulgaria during the 9th Five-Year Plan and up to the year 2000. The expected dynamic development of the economy presupposes a modernizing of production, a further optimizing of the structure of the material-technical base, an

improvement in labor productivity and the quality of social labor and a turn toward its ubiquitous intensification.

There is the key task of raising the technological and technical levels of production through a reciprocal coordinated development of the strategic productions for our nation, namely, electronics, bioproduction and production methods involving the development and use of new materials.

Electronic technologies are developing widely on the basis of the most modern advances in solid state physics, lasers, vacuums, electron beam, plasma chemistry and high-energy methods of working matter. With their aid, it will be possible to master the production of large and super-large integrated circuits of miniature size and speeds that are 6- or 7-fold greater; within CEMA we will put into use highly productive systems with high-speed data processing of several hundred million operations a second and the corresponding software. This objectively will lead to fundamental changes in the system of controlling the troops and weapons, as well as the systems for communications, intelligence and supply of the armed forces.

The strong development of biotechnologies on the achievements of molecular biology, chemistry, physics, electronics and cybernetics in military affairs will provide for the rapid solution to many problems related to protecting the troops against weapons of mass destruction, medical and food support for the personnel in the armed forces.

The methods for producing new materials open up ways for mastering production of complex articles and objects for armored, artillery, antiaircraft artillery, engineer, motor transport, chemical, signals, rear, radioelectronic, ship and other types of military equipment and the production of the broadest range of ammunition.

Qualitative changes will occur in all sectors of production. In coming years the internal sectorial structure of machine building will be improved while maintaining the production of heavy capital equipment, and increasing the relative share of electronics, microelectronics, equipment and systems for full automation, transport and construction equipment. These successes will broaden the capability and independence of our nation at wartime to produce on the spot many types of weapons as well as combat, engineer, transport and special equipment.

Electronics will increase the degree of automating the production processes, scientific research, design and management labor. The production of computers and microcomputers will increase by 2-2.5-fold and will create excellent prerequisites for developing ASU [automated command, control system] for the troops, weapons and support systems. The output of special production equipment, communications equipment, automatic devices, equipment for discrete pneumatics, metering and electrical engineering instruments and so forth will be significantly increased.

During the 9th Five-Year Plan, there will be an increase of 55-60 percent in the production of metal-cutting machines, industrial robots (by 3-fold) and materials handling equipment which will radically alter the working conditions

as defense plants, bases, the warehouse system, in machine building and elsewhere.

The raw material and energy base of the economy will be restructured and its efficiency improved by new materials and new energy sources. This will provide for not only the strategic areas but will also increase the relative amount of equipment and energy available to the military personnel.

The chemical industry (with an increase of 40-50 percent) will continue to expand and enrich the raw material base and develop new chemical raw materials and products. This will provide for the production of military equipment with special-property materials, including: plastics, synthetic rubber, glass, artificial resins, glues, artificial materials with super-high heat resistance and great mechanical strength.

The petrochemical industry, in developing new products of methanol chemistry and petrochemistry, will develop a sound basis for providing the armed forces with the necessary fuels and lubricants.

One of the main cores of our economy and the military-economic potential of the nation is metallurgy. Metals, particularly iron, are the basis for the development of machine building and hence all other sectors, including defense production in the broadest aspect. By 1990, 85-90 percent of the nation's demand, including the defense industry, will be satisfied by our own-produced rolled ferrous metals and products. The demand for non-ferrous metals will be satisfied completely from domestic production.

Production modernization of the food industry will increase efficiency in the use and storage of biological raw materials and the production of the most diverse food products with an extended shelf life. This will be of exceptional significance for maintaining sufficient supplies of them for the armed forces.

Modern means and methods for waging war place new demands on the preparation of the nation's territory for defense. This requires a solution to the questions of increasing the capacity and viability of communications and transport as well as providing a stable state communications system. The development of rail and motor transport will sharply improve the maneuverability of the armed forces and their supply.

The stabilization of agriculture will continue, in steadily reinforcing grain production. This is a sound basis for providing the population and the armed forces with cheap high-quality foodstuffs, as well as supplies of bread, meat, dairy products, fruits and vegetables.

A Basic Area of the Party's Military Policy

The rapid development of the scientific and technical revolution makes the scientific and technical area an essential one of the party's military policy. Its objective basis is the military technical revolution which consists in using the energy of a nuclear blast and various types of radiation, the substantial changes in the means for delivering ammunition to the objectives

and fundamental changes in the command and control of the troops and combat equipment on the basis of the use of cybernetics and electronics.

The dynamic development of the entire scientific front in our nation during the 9th Five-Year Plan and up to the year 2000 and the establishing of science as a powerful productive force will be profoundly reflected also on increasing the nation's defense might. This will be achieved by the ongoing influence which the growing scientific and technical potential has on the formation of military scientific potential. As is known, at present the most important scientific discoveries quickly gain practical application in military affairs. From this derives the increased dynamics and tension in all areas of military organizational development.

The troops have greater mobility, combat might and available power, and the system of command and control for the armed forces and branches of troops is decisively changing. New weapons, combat and special equipment are arising such as high precision weapons, equipment for air defense and radioelectronic countermeasures, ammunition with increased destructive characteristics and so forth. There will continue to be a tendency to increase the speed and range of the existing weapons, to shorten the periods until weapons and equipment become obsolete and hence their more frequent replacement. The great complexity of the new weapons and combat equipment increases the demands made upon the technical skills of the personnel and the training of the servicemen.

Achievements in scientific and technical progress also have a strong impact upon the nature of combat operations and their preparation. The increased capabilities of the weapons systems and the ongoing improvement in the means for combat, technical and rear support, the introduction of radioelectronic equipment and the automation of the command and control of the troops and combat equipment will bring about a qualitatively new material and technical base for modern combat operations on the tactical, operational and strategic scale. A number of theoretical concepts, principles and standards will have to be revised. The role of a fire fight, its depth, unbroken duration and decisiveness will be greatly increased. Within the framework of a fire fight, massed fire strikes will be launched and these will knock out entire elements in the configuration of the enemy troops.

Under the conditions of the scientific and technical revolution, the integration processes between the countries of the socialist commonwealth and chiefly the Soviet Union will acquire qualitatively new capabilities. These are reflected in the scope of the Comprehensive CEMA Program up to the year 2000 and in the Long-Term Program Between Bulgaria and the USSR. These demand a coordinated and uniform scientific-technical policy as a prerequisite for production specialization and intensification during the 9th Five-Year Plan and up to the end of the century. On this basis, it will be possible to most quickly and economically resolve the problems of the heavy weapons for our Army and Navy with the most rational participation of the nation as well as generally for strengthening its defense might.

A brief analysis of the influence of BCP economic and scientific-technical policy, as reflected in the draft theses of the 13th Congress, indicates that these are a document of enormous significance for strengthening the defense

capability of Bulgaria. The draft theses, along with the decisions of the February (1985) and January (1986) Plenums of the BCP Central Committee, the theoretical concepts of Comrade Todor Zhivkov and other documents and decisions of the forthcoming 13th Congress outline a true program for raising the combat might and combat readiness of the BNA [Bulgarian People's Army], for increasing the defense might of the nation and raising our contribution to a secure collective defense of peace and socialism.

10272
CSO: 2200/100

ADMISSIONS REGULATIONS FOR NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICER SCHOOLS

Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 14 Mar 86 p 2

[Regulation Governing the Admission of Students to NCO Secondary Military Schools in the 1986-1987 Academic Year]

[Text] 1. Accepted as applicants for the NCO secondary military schools are young persons who meet the following conditions:

a) Have correct political orientation.

b) Are Bulgarian citizens.

c) Are fond of military service and want to dedicate themselves to it.

d) Are active Komsomol members.

e) Are physically healthy.

f) Are not married.

g) Have been recommended by the unit commander (for regular servicemen).

h) Have no criminal record and are not under investigation or involved in court proceedings.

i) Have completed 8th grade, the first stage of the ESPU [unified secondary vocational school] or 11th grade.

j) The applicants with a completed 8th grade education are not to be older than 17 years, while those with the completed first degree of the ESPU and a completed secondary education are not to be older than 21. Age is calculated as of 15 September 1986.

k) Have exemplary conduct.

2. The period of instruction in the NCO secondary military schools is:

a. The G. Izmirliev NCO Secondary Military School in Gorna Oryakhovitsa: years for youths who have completed the first degree of the ESPU (10th grade) and those who have completed their secondary education, recruits and regular servicemen from the BNA [Bulgarian People's Army]; 3 and 4 years for youths who have completed 8th grade.

b. The NCO Secondary Military Artillery School Under the G. Dimitrov VNVAU [Higher People's Military Artillery School] in Shumen: 2 years for youths who have completed the first degree of the ESPU (10th grade) and those who have completed their secondary education, recruits and regular servicemen from the BNA; 4 years for youths who have completed 8th grade.

c. The NCO Secondary Air Force School Under the G. Benkovski VNVVU [Higher People's Air Force School] in Dolna Mitropoliya: 4 years for youths with a completed 8th grade.

d. The Anton Ivanov Warrant Officer [Michman] Secondary Naval School in Varna: 2 years for youths with a complete secondary education as well as for recruits and regular servicemen from Navy ships.

e. The Maestro G. Atanasov NCO Secondary Military Music School in Sofia: 4 years for youths with a completed 8th grade.

3. The applicant students submit through the people's councils or the military directorates to the chief of the NCO secondary military school to which they are applying (to the chief of the higher military school to which the NCO school is subordinate) the following documents:

a) A petition in which the student applicant without fail ranks the desired specialties in the order in which he wishes to be ranked.

b) An autobiography.

c) A diploma showing a completed secondary education, a certificate for a completed first degree of the ESPU (10th grade) or 8th grade (it can also be a notarized copy).

d) A birth certificate.

e) A recommendation from the people's council.

f) A certificate showing no criminal record.

g) A pedagogical recommendation from the school.

h) A declaration that the student applicant will promise to serve after completing the school at least 10 years in the BNA (BGA [Bulgarian Civil Airlines]). For applicants with a basic education (8th grade), the declaration is also to be signed by the parents and if there are no parents, by guardians.

i) A document showing the right to priority admission (if there is such a right).

The documents of regular servicemen submitted for application to the NCO secondary military school, along with the health booklet, a copy of the military booklet showing imposed penalties and given commendations and a service recommendation are to be sent by the commanders to the military directorates from whence the youths have been sent into service.

4. The dates for submitting the documents to the military directorates are as follows:

a) Prior to 4 June for those with a complete secondary education prior to 1986 and for regular servicemen.

b) Prior to 16 July for everyone who completed his education in 1986.

5. Applicants from the 8th grade who are applying to the G. Ismirliev SSVU [NCO Secondary Military School], the Shumen SSVAU [NCO Secondary Military Artillery School] and the Dolna Mitropoliya SSVVU [NCO Secondary Air Force School], are to take a written competitive exam in mathematics on the materials studied to the 8th grade, inclusively.

Applicants for the NCO Secondary Military Music School are to take a competitive exam in solfege and a special subject including a wind instrument (not including the flute, oboe and bassoon) and a percussion instrument according to the program for admission to secondary music schools.

6. Student applicants are to undergo a careful medical exam and a testing of psychophysiological qualities.

7. Each applicant has a right to apply to all specialties in two military schools, one from the first group and one from the second. In the first group of NCO schools are the Dolna Mitropoliya SSVVU, the Shumen SSVAU and the Anton Ivanov MSVMU [Warrant Officer Secondary Naval School] in Varna, and in the second are the G. Izmirliev SSVU in Gorna Oryakhovitsa and the Maestro G.Atanasov SSVMU [NCO Higher Military Music School] in Sofia.

Youths who apply to two NCO schools send their documents to the first one, indicating also the second to which they are applying, and a petition to the second in which they indicate to which SSVU they have submitted their remaining documents.

8. The time of reporting for the applicants and for taking the exams is as follows:

a. For the first group of SSVU:

Reporting of the applicants prior to 1400 hours on 18 August 1986.

The testing of psychophysiological qualities of the applicants and the medical review from 19 August 1986.

The written exam in mathematics for applicants of the 8th grade, from 0800 to 1200 hours on 22 August 1986.

The admission commissions of the first group of schools are to complete their work no later than 24 August 1986.

b. For the second group of SSVU:

Reporting of the applicants prior to 0800 hours on 2 September 1986.

Testing of psychophysiological qualities of the applicants and medical review from 1000 hours on 2 September 1986.

Written exam in mathematics for the G. Izmirliev SSVU from 0800 to 1200 hours on 4 September and the competitive exam in solfege and a special subject at the Maestro G. Atanasov SSVMU on 3 and 4 September 1986.

The admission commissions for the second group of schools are to complete their work no later than 7 September.

The results of the written exam in mathematics are to be announced immediately after the review of the written works. The announced grades are final. A second re-examination and re-grading are not permitted.

The student applicants are to report for the exam with their passport (Komsomol booklet).

9. Student applicants in specialties with a 2-year period of instruction do not take a competitive exam but are ranked by the number of points which are formed from the adding of the following grades:

a) For those who have completed 11th grade: the overall grade from the diploma for a completed education;

   The grade from the diploma in Bulgarian language and mathematics.

b) For those who have completed the first degree of the ESPU:

   The mathematical average grade of grades 9 and 10 in Bulgarian language, mathematics and physics.

For the 3- and 4-year course of instruction, the number of points is formed as for those who have completed 11th grade, in adding the doubled grade from the competitive exam in mathematics.

Applicants for the Maestro G. Atanasov SSVMU are to be ranked according to a number of points formed from:

The overall grade from the certificate for a completed 8th grade,

The doubled grade from the competitive exam in solfege,

A tripled grade in the special subject.

10. The admission commissions rank the student applicants on the basis of the obtained number of points and the priorities which they have according to the order of the specialties indicated by the student applicants.

11. Admitted students are to be informed in writing by the corresponding SSVU. They are obliged to report to the school prior to 1400 hours on 14 September 1986 while those admitted to the Anton Ivanov MSVMU (not including regular servicemen) are to report prior to 1400 hours on 27 August 1986.

If the admitted students do not report at the designated time to the appropriate SSVU, their places are filled by applicants from the reserves according to the order of their ranking.

12. In admission of students to the SSVU, priority treatment is extended to:

a. The sons of active fighters against fascism and capitalism and of servicemen who died in carrying out their service duty.

b. Sons of BNA servicemen, of persons who died during or because of the performance of their service duty or of reserve servicemen who have served at least 15 years in regular service in the BNA; these are to compete for 15 percent of the places.

c. Sons of employees of the Balkan BGA (pilots and technicians) and from the Central Directorate of the Ministry of Transport who have at least 10 years of regular service in these agencies; they are to compete for 10 percent of the places in the appropriate specialty in the Dolna Mitropoliya SSVVU.

d. Applicants from the border okrugs in Southern Bulgaria are to compete for 15 percent of the places.

Places set aside for applicants with priority and unoccupied by them in the course of the ranking are to be filled in order of the number of points by applicants who do not have priority.

e. Outside of the competition, youths are admitted (if they meet the remaining requirements) who have ranked in the republic mathematics competitions.

For the Maestro G. Atanasov SSVMU they have the priority under Point 12, letter "a," "b" and "d" with other conditions being equal.

13. Travel and meals are at the expense of the applicants and lodging for them is organized by the SSVU.

Applicants who are regular servicemen may travel on military travel documents and may sign up for meals by showing their meal ticket.

14. Those who complete the SSVU are considered to have a civilian secondary (special secondary) education, completed military service and a qualification in accord with the curriculum.

15. The documents of unadmitted applicants, with the exception of those in the reserve, are to be returned to the military directorates within 3 days after the announcing of the results.

16. For applicants of the Maestro G. Atanasov SSVMU, from 25 August to 1September 1986, a preparatory course is to be organized according to a program prepared by the school.

This regulation is promulgated on the basis of Chapter III of the Regulation Governing the SSVU in the Bulgarian People's Army.

10272
CSO: 2200/100

BRIEFS

SIWICKI CONGRATULATES MERITORIOUS SOLDIERS--On 28 March, at the Warsaw Garrison Club No. 1 of the Polish army leadership in Warsaw, Army General Florian Siwicki, minister of national defense, met with soldiers in active military service and in the reserve who in 1985 distinguished themselves by rescuing people and equipment, helping the needy, and restoring and maintaining public order. Congratulating the decorated and distinguished soldiers, he thanked them for their dedicated and exemplary performance of citizen-like and patriotic duties in the service of the socialist fatherland, stressing that with their dedicated attitude they wear the uniform of a soldier of the Polish People's Army with honor. Manliness, courage, and an unselfish dedication in helping others are qualities that are valued particularly highly in the army and which earn respect, confidence, and gratitude for our armed forces. The minister of national defense thanked the soldiers families and instructors for their work in bringing them up to be righteous citizens for whom the lives of others are often worth more than their own lives. He wished the participants in the meeting much success during their military service and social work for the sake of the country's defense, as well as health and success in their personal lives. [Major Tadeusz Filipek report: "Meeting with Heroes in Time of Peace"] [Text] [Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 29/30/31 Mar 86 p 2 AU] /9738

CSO: 2600/414

ROMANIANS DISCUSS CLAIMS OF APPARITIONS IN YUGOSLAVIA

Bucharest MAGAZIN in Romanian 8 Mar 86 p 5

[Article by Gh. Bratescu: "Where Zealotry Leads"]

[Text] The exhibition of "miracles" is still open for the naive all around the world, although now, a couple steps from the 3d millennium AD, when civilization has made gigantic strides toward knowing nature, life, and the universe, there is no justification at all for ignorance, to not term otherwise the attitude of people trusting in the "visions" of who knows what charlatan or numskull manipulated from the shadows.

In a recent issue of the British periodical THE SUNDAY TIMES MAGAZINE, journalist Gitta Seremy published a long article on the commotion stirred up by two youngsters, Ivanka Iancovic, 15 years old, and Mirjana Dragicevic, 16 years old, both from the Mejdugorje Commune, situated between the coast of the Adriatic Sea and the well-known locality of Sarajevo in Yugoslavia. In June 1981, the girls were making their way toward the Mostar Monastery. At one point, according to the two heroines of the "vision," Ivanka stopped suddenly and, looking skyward, cried out, pointing at the same time with her hand raised: "Look!" Mirjana, curious, tried also to detect something in the clouds, but, failing, she asked for an explanation. Ivanka told her that she saw there the image of a young woman, which, according to her, was none other than that of the Madonna. So began the whole fuss. The girls told the Franciscan monks about the "happening," after which the "visions" began to come one after another. Other youngsters also claimed then that they saw the Madonna, also among the clouds, then crosses and even Jesus. "She was like a queen of peace," "The cross looked to me like a brightly colored flame," "Everything sparkled like diamonds," the protagonists of this tale, disciplined severely for causing a commotion, were to declare later to the police.

Perhaps things would have ended there if Brother Slavko Barbaric, a Franciscan monk under whose tutelage the "visionary" youngsters studied the Catholic religion, had not appeared on the scene. He took over the "hostilities," aided by other enterprising monks, Tomislav Vlasic and Jozo Zovko, increasing the hysteria of the zealots. New "visions" and "transmissions" of divine messages followed, increasing the state of excitement among the Catholics, who began to overrun the church of the Franciscans, filling the "poor box" with money. The Franciscan monks took care to disseminate skillfully the things that were

happening--behold, their monastery eventually becoming a point of attraction and curiosity, toward which the hordes of simpletons, eager for thrills, incurable patients, blind people, cripples, zealots, and opportunistic little businessmen began to race. The affair of the Franciscans aroused a wave of scorn and contempt on the part of the local Christian-Orthodox and Muslim congregations and of the unreligious citizens, as well as the well-founded criticism and irony of the widely read press in the country and even abroad, especially because, in the course of 5 years, the former children, who grew up, did not forgo the "visions," which reached nearly 2,000. Of course, the "visionaries" were required to undergo medical examinations and psychological tests, requested by the authorities, in which a number of renowned experts on the subject, Yugoslav and foreign, participated. As was to be expected, the results were revealing. The protagonists of the Mejdugorje affair did not turn out to be mentally ill or hypnotized, but merely experiencing a mystical exaltation, well developed by the Franciscan "brothers," who could only gain from their labor. Because some calculations show that they came into possession of considerable sums of money, raised through the "poor box" and donations, to which were added the rental of much of the monastery and the sale of prayer books and various "souvenirs." Recently, the local Catholic bishop, excluded from this business, fell out with the Franciscans, declaring them fanatics and irresponsible people "who are playing into the hands of the Pentecostals and second-rate charismatics," accusing them of not heeding his and Rome's authority. The obscure sources of the bishop's attitude are not known, but they can easily be guessed.

The Mejdugorje affair is not the only one of this kind staged over the years. It resembles perfectly the one at Lourdes, in France, occurring toward the end of the last century, where a girl name Bernadette, epileptic and mentally ill (as a matter of fact, she also died very young in a monastery), claimed that she saw and spoke with the Blessed Virgin, with her village becoming a place of pilgrimages, with the profit going to reactionary circles. Moreover, as a result of the questioning of the "heroines" of Mejdugorje, it could be ascertained that the Franciscan "brothers," to whom they went to study religion, had spoken with them for a long time about miracles and especially about those of Bernadette. A reason why the majority of the psychologists drew a logical conclusion, namely that all the so-called visions were nothing but products of the mystical imagination developed by a monk in the minds of the youngsters. It is also significant that the Madonna described by the "visionaries" resembled perfectly the statue found in the chapel of the Franciscans, not the one in the church of the Mejdugorje Commune, where they rarely went.

A similar affair, having as a model the "miracles" of Lourdes, also occurred in Maglavit, in 1935, having shepherd Petrache Lupu as a protagonist. As previously in Lourdes, Maglavit was exploited heavily by businessmen and the politicians of the time, with the "visions" stopping as soon as the "saint" became old news. In addition, after World War II, a "devout" colored woman from South America "saw" the Madonna. But the Blessed Virgin was not white-skinned, but black. Nor could it have been otherwise in the mind of the respective "devout" woman, because she was under the strong influence of black preachers who maintained that Jesus was not a white, but a black, and that thus the religion of the whites would be false, aimed directly at colored

people. Finally, the Madonna was also "seen" in India and the Near East, with the "visions" turning out to copy familiar cliches and absolutely all being directly or indirectly inspired by one or more representatives of the Roman Catholic clergy, especially monks entrusted with catechization and missionization.

12105
CSO: 2700/140

CEAUSESCU, DASCALESCU GREET HUNGARIAN LEADERS

AU181302 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 4 Apr 86 p 8

[Text] To Comrade Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP, to Comrade Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, and to Comrade Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, Budapest

On behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Government of the SR of Romania, of the Romanian people, and on our own behalf, we convey to you and the Hungarian people warm greetings on the 41st anniversary of Hungary's liberation, to which together with the Soviet Army, the Romanian Army made a significant contribution with unforgettable sacrifices.

We express our deep belief that, through joint efforts, the relations of good neighborliness, friendship, and cooperation between Romania and Hungary, based on the principles of socialism, of full equality of rights, respect for sovereignty and national independence, noninterference in domestic affairs, and mutual benefit will continue to develop in the future, in the interests of the two countries and peoples, and the cause of socialism, understanding and peace throughout the world.

We wish the Hungarian people new successes in building socialism and in the many-sided development of the Hungarian People's Republic.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania

Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the SR of Romania

/12766
CSO: 2700/161

BRIEFS

DASCALESCU GREETS ATANASOV--Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the SR of Romania sent a cable to Comrade Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic on his election to this office and expressed most sincere congratulations on behalf of the Government of the SR of Romania and on his own behalf. Likewise, the cable further reads: I express my belief that working in the spirit of the decisions and agreements adopted at summit level, the traditional Romanian-Bulgarian relations of friendship and cooperation will deepen and develop in multiple areas. [Text] [Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 24 Mar 86 p 5 AU]/12766

RAMIZ ALIA THANKS CEAUSESCU FOR CONDOLENCES--To the President of the SR of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, I express my sincere thanks for the feelings of sympathy and for the condolences you were kind to extend to me on the death of my wife. Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 29 Mar 86 p 5 AU]/12766

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES HUSAK--To Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, Esteemed Comrade Husak, on the occasion of your reelection to the office of general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, on behalf of the RCP and on my own behalf, I extend to you best wishes for success in fulfilling the mission of high responsibility bestowed upon you and in implementing the 17th CPCZ Congress decisions. I express my belief that, the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties and countries will continuously develop and strengthen, in the spirit of the talks we held, for the well-being of the Romanian and the Czechoslovak people and in the interest of the general cause of socialism, progress, and peace throughout the world. Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 30 Mar 86 p 5 AU]/12766

CEAUSESCU MESSAGE TO ZHIVKOV--To Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, Esteemed Comrade Zhivkov, on behalf of the RCP and on my own behalf, I extend to you warmest greetings on the occasion of your reelection as general secretary of the BCP Central Committee. I believe that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties and between the SR of Romania and the Bulgarian People's Republic will develop on multiple levels, in the spirit of the talks held and the understandings reached, in the

interest of the two neighboring and friendly people and the cause of socialism and peace. I wish you, all the communists, and working people in the Bulgarian People's Republic new and ever greater successes in implementing the 13th BCP Congress decisions on building the developed socialist society. Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 8 Apr 86 p 3 AU]/12766

VLAJKOVIC CABLE TO CEAUSESCU--To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania, while flying over the territory of the SR of Romania, I take the opportunity to convey to you, esteemed Comrade Ceausescu, warm greetings and best wishes for personal happiness and constant well-being to the friendly people of the neighboring Romania. Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 29 Mar 86 p 5 AU]/12766

CSO: 2700/161

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL ALLEGATIONS CONCERNING TURKS REJECTED

Sofia SOFIA NEWS in English 7 May 86 pp 1, 3

[Article by Peter Gerassimov]

[Text]

In Nos. 15 16 and 17 we ran despatches from our team on the "areas off limits to foreigners"in the Eastern Balkan Range. This label was used by the Turkish press, as well as by Western news agencies and papers to describe the regions inhabited by the descendants of the Bulgarians who were forcibly converted to Islam several hundreds of years ago, and part of them are practising Muslims to this very day.

Certain quarters in Turkey and the West decided it was necessary to spoil the fair political weather in the Balkans, and reports promptly appeared of coercion and excesses to which that part of the population was allegedly subjected by the authorities, about abuses of religious freedoms, etc.

All this gradually took the shape of an engineered anti Bulgarian campaign. The press reported demolition of mosques and of entire villages and carried lists of "casualties". Criminal offenders were portrayed as "prisoners of conscience". The routine requirement that foreign journalists obtain permission from the Foreign Ministry in order to travel in the country, a procedure applied in all Western countries and in the US (and observed very strictly for reporters coming from the socialist countries!), is presented as an attempt to cover up the truth.

Our team toured some of these areas. They made a tooth comb check of the "facts" published by Amnesty International and by the Turkish press. Up to this point, our reports must have proved a disappointing stuff to read. Nothing sensational in them, except the miraculous sensation of the "dead" making statements and sometimes offering quite good photo opportunities, and except our team's encounters and interviews (photographically documented) with Greek tourists and American scientists (see No. 15).

But the Amnesty International list is long, and our team continued its fact-finding trip, tracing those "killed" in December 1984 and January 1985. It is now due to go south, to the Kurdjali District, which borders on Greece and Turkey, and which is alleged to have been the scene of the most terrible atrocities. (SN)

We are on our way to the village of Yablanovo, Sliven District.

One of us remembers it as a big, prosperous place of neat two storey houses,a large mosque, a large youth club, a cafe, shops, school etc. Population: 5,000, almost all descended from once-Islamized Bulgarians.

According to UPI, AP, Reuters and other sources, which have readily been taking up and relaying the slanders and rumours circulated by Amnesty International and the Turkish press, something tragic happened here in January 1985: the village was invaded by troops and police,a demolition squad blew up the houses, and tanks and bulldozers finished up their hair rising deed. Thirty-four persons were killed, 29 or 30 injured (amazing precision!), and one Salih Mustafov (our readers are to find out why we cannot reveal his real Bulgarian name) was publicly hanged on a tree in the square to teach his fellow villagers a good lesson.

Staggering facts! And yet another staggering circumstance: so tightly was the lid of secrecy shut on them, that we got wind of them only a year and two months later from the Amnesty International report. After all, Yablanovo is just 300 km from Sofia.

The village of Yablanovo. Just as expected, a two-storeyed apple-pie order. Not the slightest trace of demolition, not even cleared out debris. The mosque, too, is in its place. Passersby are rare to see: not surprisingly it is spring and farmers work in the fields all day long.

Still, we tried to find someone. We did and we inquired about the January "tragedy" in the village.

We said goodbye to the people, we apologized for having taken up their precious time, but most of all because we could sense that they resented hearing such things about their village.

We then left for the village of Preslavets, Haskovo District where, according to Amnesty International, all inhabitants were driven out into the square in January 1985 and, surrounded by tanks, were forced to change their names with Bulgarian ones.

"The whole population" is 250, living, in 90 houses. Moreover, half of them have never borne Turkish names, so there was no need to change them.

It was once again a weekday, and we once again walked about and inquired, and we were once again aware of being a nuisance. It was the same old story: "Bosh, nobody everforced me!", "Those people are shameless liars!", "Those who felt Turks have long left for Turkey. We are Bulgarians!"

Finally, we went to the tiny major's office in Preslavets. The mayor was not in, and the highest ranking representative of the local authorities available was

agronomer **MINKA TONEVA**, A diminutive, but vibrant and stern lady, she made a quick business of our inquiries: "Can't you see it's a postage stamp of a village and a bunch of people, and there is no end to work! How could you be taken in by those crazy people and go on that wild goose chase? Don't you have anything better to occupy yourselves with?"

That is the send-off we got in Preslavets.

PHOTO CAPTIONS

MIHAIL MIHAILOV, shop assistant in the food store: "How come, we had the largest sales right in January."

MLADEN CHENKOV, youth organization leader in the village: "True, we young people don't go to the mosque, you can see for yourselves what a smart club we have. As to demolition and blasts – you'd better take a look around!"

MIHAIL DIMITROV, teacher in the primary school: "I have been teaching for twenty years, half of the villagers are my former pupils. I have never heard of a man named Salih Mustafov." (the one "hanged in the square")

TOMA ORLINOV, shopkeeper: "Even if we would go and hang somebody, the trees in the square would not do: they are all saplings."

(A painstaking check of the public records in the Yablanovo municipality failed to discover an entry of the birth of Salih Mustafov!)

ANGEL PETKOV, regional imam for Yablanovo and Malko Selo: "It is true that we have a small congregation in the mosque, mostly old people come, but not because there are any obstacles to attendance, times are simply different now. As to the tales of killings, don't give them credence, there is nothing of the kind. I am a man getting on in years, a Muslim clergyman; I have nothing to gain from speaking against my conscience. Allah strike me dead if I lie..."

/9317
CSO: 2020/131

TURKISH AUTHORITIES BLAMED FOR DEATH OF BULGARIAN NATIONAL

Sofia SOFIA NEWS in English 7 May 86 pp 1, 12

[Article by Ventsel Raichev]

[Text]

The Turkish Foreign Ministry has informed the Bulgarian authorities of the death of Bulgarian national Ahmed Osmanov in the refugee camp in the town of Yozgat on April 30. Allegedly he died from "heart failure".

Probably the autopsy will reveal the truth, but we have every reason to doubt the police diagnosis.

Who, in fact, was Ahmed Osmanov? A Bulgarian from the Bourgas district, who visited relatives in Turkey together with his wife and daughter in July, 1983. On August 28, just a month later, he was arrested by the police on charges of spying. Thanks to the vigorous interference of the Bulgarian Embassy, his family returned to Bulgaria, but Osmanov was placed on the rack for months on end, to draw two equally absurd confessions from him: first, that he was not Bulgarian, but Turkish, and second, that he was a Bulgarian spy. Osmanov denied both. Neither the investigation, nor the trial were able to prove his "intelligence" activities. Notwithstanding, he was sentenced to 15 years in prison. The absurdity of the charges and the sentence however, was so obvious, that last November 12 the Supreme Military Court of Cassation repealed the former sentence and acquitted him.

Even so, Osmanov was not set free. Both the Bulgarian government's official steps and his mother's telegram to the Turkish authorities were futile. Ahmed Osmanov was even denied a meeting with representatives of the Bulgarian Embassy in Ankara. Instead of allowing him to return to his homeland and his family, Ahmed Osmanov was sent to the so called refugee camp in the town of Yozgat. Where he died on April 30, as the Turkish authorities claim.

The autopsy will show to what extent the diagnosis of "heart attack" corresponds to the truth. But even if it should prove to be true, Ahmed Osmanov's death can hardly be called a natural one. Three years on the rack, three years of mental and physical harassment, followed by the Turkish authorities' refusal to allow him to return to Bulgaria after the acquittal of the Turkish Supreme Court, surely could cause a heart attack in anyone. Even if he should be in perfect health like Ahmed Osmanov who, as his relatives claim, and as his registration card in the polyclinic shows, never had any heart complaints.

No, this was no natural death, but a brutal murder, aiming to dispose of a victim of the violence and atrocities of the Turkish police and prisons, and of a highly inconvenient witness. Indeed, how could one possibly not dispose of this Ahmed Osmanov, who is a Muslim, has a Turkish name, a son studying for a Muslim cleric in Tashkent and, to top it all, despite being in your hands, does not confess to being Turkish.

In connection with the death of Ahmed Osmanov, whose body has still not arrived in Bulgaria, the Bulgarian News Agency BTA issued an announcement voicing the indignation of the Bulgarian public and qualifying the Turkish authorities' actions as a gross infringement of the Turkish laws, of the Consular Agreement and of the agreement on legal assistance between the two countries, of the generally recognized international legal norms and, last but not least, as a flagrant violation of human rights.

It is obvious that such actions on the part of the Turkish authorities are in complete contradiction with the unswerving pursuit of the Bulgarian government's policy of peace and goodneighbourliness in the Balkans.

/9317
CSO: 2020/131

NUMBER OF FDJ MEMBERS ADMITTED TO SED REPORTED

FDJ Central Council Reports

AU140953 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] To the general secretary of the SED Central Committee; chairman of the GDR State Council; Comrade Erich Honecker, Berlin

Dear Comrade Erich Honecker,

In the Ernst Thaelmann drive for the preparation of the 11th SED Congress the FDJ pledged to nominate 100,000 of its members as candidates for the party of the workers class.

I can inform you with great pleasure [familiar form of address used throughout the item] that the SED basic branches have admitted to the SED 107,000 of the most active FDJ members. These comprise young men and women workers, young cooperative peasants, young scientists and inventors, many members of youth brigades and young researcher groups, soldiers and people's policemen, staffworkers of the trade and health systems, young artists and sportsmen and women, outstanding apprentices, active FDJ students and exemplary pupils.

All these wish to serve the people's well-being and happiness in the militant alliance of the communists of our country and to march purposefully and exemplarily in the van of the millions of builders of the socialist society.

We thank you from the bottom of our hearts for the great trust that the SED has again placed in the FDJ, its loyal helper and reliable militant reserve.

Friendship

FDJ Central Council

Eberhard Aurich

First secretary

Honecker Reply to FDJ

AU140910 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29-30 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Eberhard Aurich, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council; East Berlin

Dear members of the FDJ Central Council:

I was very pleased to receive the message that, in preparation for the 11th SED Party Congress, our FDJ proposed 107,000 of its most active members as candidate members of the SED. Admission of these young fellow-fighters by our party's basic organizations is strengthening the militant alliance of our country's communists. It once more impressively reflects the firm trust and the indestructible unity, which unites our party and the FDJ.

We are certain that our socialist youth association will prove itself a loyal helper and reliable militant reserve of our party in implementing the decisions of the 11th party congress.

With socialist greetings, Erich Honecker

/9738
CSO: 2300/351

'PROVOCATION' AGAINST GDR-FRG SPORT RELATIONS

AU211843 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Apr 86 p 6

[Text] Munich (ADN)--During the international exhibition skating tour of the International Skating Union in the FRG Jochen Gruenwald, general secretary of the German Skating Association of the GDR, was insulted in a nasty way. In the Munich Karstadt department store to which he accompanied the renowned GDR skating trainer Jutta Mueller he was accused in a provocative way of having stolen a toy worth DM9.90 that had been thrown at his feet. The GDR sports functionary resolutely rejected this unfounded, downright ridiculous charge and protested against such an insinuation. But nevertheless he was detained and only released after strong protests by the permanent mission of the GDR.

Obviously there are certain circles in the FRG that are not interested in the development of the sports relations between the German Gymnastics and Sports Federation [DTSB] of the GDR and the German Sports Association [DSB] of the FRG. There are no doubts that such a provocation--whoever has organized it--will inflict severe damage on the relations between the two sports organizations. Where honor and dignity of the GDR sportsmen are violated, there is no place for fair sports meetings. The DTSB will draw the necessary conclusion.

/9738
CSO: 2300/349

BRIEFS

WEST BERLIN MONUMENT EXCHANGE--East Berlin (ADN)--According to an agreement between Professor Bieters, director of the GDR Institute for the Preservation of Monuments, and Professor Engels, the head of the Berlin (West) Administrative Office for the Preservation of Works of Art, the monument of Friedrich Schiller was brought back to the GDR capital from West Berlin on 3 April 1986. The statute, which was created by Reinhold Begas in the second half of the 19th century, will be erected again at its original place in front of the Berlin Schauspielhaus. On the same day the West Berlin side was given casts of the relief plates of a monument of Peter Beuth, the founder of the former Berlin Business Institute [Gewerbeinstitut], the marble statute of a nymph from the garden of the Von der Heydt villa in West Berlin-Tiergarten, as well as stucco reliefs from the Peacock Island Palace [Pfaueninselschloss] in West Berlin. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Apr 86 p 2 AU] /9738

GDR-USSR MORATORIUM--Berlin (ADN)--In a message, the regional committee of the Christian Peace Conference in the GDR has called upon the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the United States (NCCC) to immediately join the Soviet nuclear test moratorium. The message states: "Despite your untiring work to stop all nuclear tests in your country, too, and despite a unilateral moratorium of the USSR that by now is 9 months old, the U.S. Government has again carried out a nuclear test." This is a relapse from the achievements of the Geneva summits. The peoples of the world now expect the United States to join the Soviet moratorium. "The chance to finally achieve concrete disarmament steps through a nuclear test moratorium must not be carelessly jeopardized again. Do everything in your power to make peace more secure and be assured of our full support in the spirit of the Gospel of Jesus Christ." [Excerpt] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Apr 86 p 2 AU] /9738

NEW BISHOP FOR GOERLITZ--With a special service in the Lutherin church at Goerlitz, Joachim Rogge is being instituted as the new bishop of the evangelical church of the Goerlitz area today [19 April]. [Excerpt] [East Berlin NEUE ZEIT in German 19 Apr 86 pp 1-2 AU] /9738

CSO: 2300/352

PRE-CONGRESS FACTORY CONFERENCES SELECT DELEGATES

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4 Apr 86 pp 1, 2

[Summary] In the 3 months remaining before the 10th PZPR Congress, party conferences are being held throughout the country to discuss the program draft and various issues of national importance writes TRYBUNA LUDU in a combined PAP-staff report. Congress delegates are being elected directly and large factory and academic organizations--those with over 650 PZPR members and candidates.

The Chemical Works "Stilon" in Gorzow, the largest industrial plant in the mid-Odra River region, elected Michal Borkowski as its delegate. Borkowski is a mechanic of automated equipment and a well-known party and youth activist. Delegates to the city and voivodship conferences were also selected. The "Stilon" plant has relatively new and modern equipment, good management and labor force. Since 1979 the labor force has been cuty by about 3,000 persons but production quotas are still being met. Discussion centered on the need to speed up technological progress, on self-management issues (plant self-management was highly praised), and on national reconciliation and the party's role in this process. Twelve persons were admitted into the party as full members or candidate members.

The Rzeszow Transportation Equipment Plant [WSK] has one of the largest party organizations in the area, with 1,700 members and candidates. The conference leader stated that good management and resources conservation be made facts and not remain simply slogans. While the program draft calls for increased production of better quality good, the conference participants noted that severe shortages at the WSK make it impossible to live up to this goal. Shortages now run about 5 percent of the total production, resulting in losses of Zl 448 million in 1985 and Zl 120 million for the first 2 months of 1986 alone. The demand for WSK products--especially aircraft engines--is at least one and one-half times greater than WSK is now capable of producing. Stanislaw Krata, 46-year-old mechanical engineer and party members for 20 years, was elected as delegate. Jozef Czyrek also participated in the discussions.

On 3 April 1986, the Lodz railway workers' party organization, with 869 members represented by 127 delegates, elected 57-year-old Miroslaw Klucha, a

Lodz ironworker with 34 years in railway employment, as delegate. Albin Siwak took part in the conference which, while praising the performance of the railways, also noted that problems persist, many as a result of unconscientious clients who delayed about 38 thousand freight cars by not observing loading and unloading timetables.

Delegates from the lartest lignite coal mine in the country, "Turow" in Bogatynia, elected 50-year-old Eugeniusz Kwiatkowski--a roller operator--as their delegate to the congress on 3 April 1986. Jerzy Romunik participated in the conference discussion, which called attention to the increasingly poor working conditions and to the lack of good housing.

The Bydgoszcz Railroad Rolling Stock Repair Works [ZNTK] party conference elected 40-year-old Janusz Urbanski, PRON activist, running-gear repair foreman, as delegate. Stanislaw Kalkus took part in the ZNTK discussion, which called for greater consistency in work performance.

Delegates at the "Polkowice" Copper Mine's primary party organization conference criticized unprofitable practices observed on a daily basis in terms of party bureaucracy, arbitrary advances of workers into management levels, and lax observence of personnel policy rules. Zbigniew Szalajda, participating in the discussions, focused on economic issues. Jan Turzynski, a 34-year-old mechanic, was chosen as delegate.

/6662
CSO: 2600/425

FACTORY CONFERENCES DISCUSS PROGRAM GOALS FULFILLMENT

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5-6 Apr 86 p 2

[Summary] Party conferences held at factories and plants throughout Poland are summarized below by both PAP and staff reporters.

Jastrzebia's "PRL 30th Anniversary" Mine held its pre-congress party conference on 4 April 1986, with Albin Siwak in attendance. Party members must maintain a sense of responsibility and cooperation in creating an effective system for conserving resources at work, in improving product quality and labor safety, and in implementing the economic reform. The individual worker must also be personally responsible for the condition of his tools and machinery and for a thrifty use of materials. Kazimierz Kozoniow, a 36-year-old electrical foreman, was elected delegate to the 10th Party Congress.

The party conference at the Hard Coal Mine "Brzeszcze" on 4 April 1986 focused on the many difficulties plaguing the mine, despite the fact that the mine has met its production quotas and surpassed them. The main problem is seen as the impossibility of maintaining the parameters of quality coal. The primary party organization's role in realizing the party program in terms of increased productivity must lie in scrupulously implementing the program's statements on working conditions. Additional discussion centered on increasing party membership. Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak conferred party membership upon 10 young miners during the conference, and 49-year-old miner Marian Podleszanski, secretary of the Plant Committee for Economic Affairs, was selected delegate to the congress.

The Lignite Coal Mine "Adamow" currently numbers 755 PZPR members and candidates, and for the first time in its history is now eligible for direct delegate selection. In 1984, 22 new members were admitted to the party, in 1985, 31 members, and in the first 3 months of 1986, there have been already 18 candidate members accepted. The party conference was held on 4 April 1986. Discussion centered on economic and resource conservation issues. Participants pointed out that unrealistic and contradictory instructions often frustrate the attempts of workers to carry out conservation measures. Management attitudes toward workers who come up with new ideas and improved techniques is also unsatisfactory. In addition, the workers heartily disagree with the growing tolerance toward various kinds of asocial attitudes.

During the conference, 99 delegates representing 27 branch party organizations [OOP] selected Zenon Poturala in a secret ballot.

On 4 April 1986 the party conference at the "Warta" Cement-Lime Works in Dzialoszyn was held and Henryk Brzozowski was selected as congress delegate by the 68 delegates. Also present was deputy director of the Economic Department of the PZPR Central Committee, Andrzej Dobrucki. Discussion centered on the need to complete construction of the "Warta II" cement works based on the technology of oil-fired and coal-supplied ovens. Also noted was the need to utilize Polish innovations which would result in considerable energy conservation.

The "HCP" Casting Factory in Srem (Poznan voivodship) hosted a particularly critical, but sincere, party conference. Participants noted that they must continually confront the party program and congress theses with everyday reality and find ways of fulfilling the tasks therein by breaking down existing barriers. One of these barriers is the lack of scientific-technological advances in industry. Among the 98 delegates, representing the 700 members of the party organization, there was much discussion of the problems plaguing their factory, among them: shortage of parts, excessive wear of equipment, and the like. Metallurgical engineer, Alfred Babczyk, 56-year-old and PZPR member for 26 years, was selected as congress delegate.

The Szczecin-Swinoujscie Port Authority party conference noted that despite the accomplishments of last year, there are still issues of importance to confront, among them excessive use of overtime, lack of work discipline, transshipping standstills, and the like. Kazimierz Cichecki, 48-year-old, was selected congress delegate.

/6662
CSO: 2600/425

PARTY ACTIVITIES CALENDAR, MARCH, APRIL

17-30 March 1986

Warsaw ZYCIE PARTII in Polish 9 Apr 86 p 21

[Text] 17-30 March 1986

Central Committee Politburo Sessions

18 March. The Politburo: evaluated the economic situation, the implementation of the National Social and Economic Plan for 1983-85 and recommendations for the realization of the Central Yearly Plan for 1986; received information about work conditions and the social situation in places of employment and; examined information about the realization of recommendations and postulates presented during the Sejm elections of 1985.

25 March. The Politburo: examined a set of factors affecting the population's living conditions and devoted particular concern to analyzing earnings and consumerism during 1981-85 with the intention of improving them in 1986-90; reviewed an evaluation of the public state of health and considered directions for the expansion of public health care as well as a program of integrated public welfare for 1986-90; discussed directions to be taken to counter social illnesses and the problems of preserving moral standards in interpersonal relations; examined the political, economic and social situation in the provinces of Bielsko-Biala and Torun and evaluated the work of their party organizations.

Conferences and Meetings

17 March. Central Committee Secretary Waldemar Swirgon took part in a meeting of the leading aktiv of the Union of Polish Scenographers. The problems of Polish theater and the union were discussed.

18 March. Central Committee First Secretary and Chairman of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski received an official visit of friendship from Eduard Shevarnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs. Also present were: Deputy Politburo Member and Foreign

Affairs Minister Marian Orzechowski, Polish Ambassador Wlodzimierz Natorf and Soviet Ambassador Vladimir Brovikov.

19 March. The Central Committee Commission on Law and Rule of Law received information about the activity of people's councilors during the present 1983-86 term of office and the present results of the implementation of the law on special criminal responsibility. The meeting was chaired by Central Committee Secretary Jozef Baryla.

20 March. Central Committee First Secretary and Chairman of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski received a visit from the foreign affairs ministers of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Poland, Romania, Hungary and the USSR on the occasion of a meeting of the Warsaw Pact Nations Committee of Foreign Affairs Ministers.

The Central Committee Agricultural Committee discussed the activity of self-management cells and economic bodies of agricultural circles. It also examined the draft to a document on the realization of the resolutions passed by the 11th Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee and ZSL Supreme Committee as well as the current situation in agricultural production. The meeting was chaired by Central Committee Secretary Zbigniew Michalek.

The Party Film-Makers Group met with Central Committee Secretary Waldemar Swirgon and Director of the Central Committee Cultural Department Witold Nawrocki to evaluate the work of film studios over the last two years.

There was a national conference of the first secretaries of school party committees with the secretaries of provincial party committee carrying out party work within higher educational establishments. The conference was dedicated to the tasks presented by the resolution of the 24th Central Committee Plenum and the 3rd Congress of Polish Science. The conference was chaired by Politburo Member and Central Committee Secretary Tadeusz Porebski.

21 March. Politburo Member and Central Committee Secretary Marian Wozniak participated in a discussion on the economic education of society that was organized by the Academy of Social Sciences.

Deputy Politburo Member and Central Committee Secretary Jan Glowczyk met with the party and service leadership of the Chief Bureau for Control of Publications and Public Performances. Jan Glowczyk presented the present social and political situation and the tasks that it poses to the press, radio and television.

22 March. Politburo Member and Central Committee Secretary Marian Wozniak met participants of a seminar for the leadership of large companies. M. Wozniak presented the key problems in the growth of the nation in the context of preparations for the 10th PZPR Congress.

Deputy Politburo Member and Central Committee Secretary Jan Glowczyk took part in a conference of the party aktiv and leader cadre at the headquarters of the Central Committee on Radio and Television. They discussed tasks for the

campaign preceding the 10th Congress. Also present was Director of the Central Committee Propaganda Department Waldemar Swirgon.

24 March. The Central Committee Culture Commission discussed the present state and future of industrial pattern-making. The meeting was chaired by Politburo Member Hieronim Kubiak and Central Committee Secretary Waldemar Swirgon was also present.

26 March. Central Committee First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski took part in individual party conversations with at the Warsaw Steel Mills in fine rolling division W-46 and foundry W-73.

There was a meeting of the presidium of the Central Party Control Commission. The draft of a report on the activity of that commission following the 9th PZPR Congress was discussed. Also discussed was the tasks presented the commission by the resolutions of the 25th Central Committee Plenum. The meeting was chaired by the commission chairman, Jerzy Urbanski.

Party Instances and Organizations

17 March. The Konin Provincial PZPR and ZSL Committees held a joint meeting to evaluate the realization of joint resolutions as well as those of the 11th Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee and ZSL Supreme Committee. The directo. of the Central Committee Agricultural Department, Stefan Zawodzinski, participated in this meeting.

The Koszalin Provincial PZPR Committee discussed the state of observance of the principles of socialist morality, law and public order within the province. Politburo Member Albin Siwak took part in this meeting.

There was a meeting in Lomza of the party aktiv which analyzed the state of legal order and conducted preconsultations on the type of actions being taken in the control of social illness, preservation of order and public safety. The director of the Central Committee Social and Legal Department, Stanislaw Ciosek, took part in this conference.

19 March. The Radom Provincial PZPR and ZSL Committees held a joint meeting to evaluate progress in the agriculture of the province. Present were: Central Committee Politburo member Zofia Grzyb, Central Committee Secretary Zbigniew Michalak and ZSL Supreme Committee Secretary Kazimierz Olesiak.

The Sieradz Provincial PZPR Committee discussed the future of education and the state of the resources in education, sports, recreation and culture. Central Committee Secretary Waldemar Swirgon participated in the meeting.

The Wloclawek Provincial PZPR Committee reviewed the situation of education within the province and a program of action for the provincial party organization to realize the resolution of the 24th Central Committee Plenum.

The Zamosc Provincial PZPR Committee discussed improvement of its cadre policy. The director of the Central Committee Department of Cadre Policy, Wladyslaw Honkisz, took part in the meeting.

Politburo Member and Central Committee Secretary Jozef Czyrek took part in the meeting of a primary party organization at division W-53 of the Transportation Equipment Plant in Rzeszow where the draft of the PZPR Program was discussed.

Politburo Member Albin Siwak took part in a meeting of the party aktiv in the Mokotow district of Warsaw where public fairness, housing construction and the activity of party members were discussed.

20 March. The Przemysl Provincial PZPR Committee discussed the state of discipline, public order and observance of the law in the province. Central Committee Secretary Jozef Baryla and Director of the Central Committee Foreign Department took part in the meeting.

The Lublin Provincial PZPR Committee met with the Provincial Audit Commission and the Provincial Party Control Commission to discuss means of party activation within the worker community.

21 March. The Jelenia Gora Provincial PZPR and ZSL Committees held a joint meeting to discuss the chief directions for stimulating social production in the province's rural areas until 1990. Present were Central Committee Secretary Zbigniew Michalek and First Secretary of the ZSL Supreme Committee Kazimierz Olesiak.

The Rzeszow Provincial PZPR and ZSL Committees held a joint session to assess the realization of tasks assumed in March 1983 involving agriculture within the province.

A precongress party conference was held at the Lenin Shipyards in Gdansk. The delegates chosen for the 10th PZPR Congress were Wiktor Borcuch, first secretary of the PZPR committee at the shipyards, and Marian Truszkowski, a foreman from division K-2. Politburo Member Stanislaw Kalkus and Deputy Politburo Member and First Secretary of the Gdansk Provincial PZPR Committee Stanislaw Bejger took part in this conference.

A precongress party conference was held at the Stomil factory in Debica. Tadeusz Fornal, commander of the plant's fire department, was elected to represent the 650-member party organization at the 10th PZPR Congress. Politburo Member Stanislaw Opalko and Director the the Central Committee Ideological Department Wladyslaw Loranc were present at this meeting.

A precongress plant conference at the Zyrardow Linen Industry Works chose the machine operator and union activist Zdzislaw Gmurek to represent the 660-member party organization at the 10th PZPR Congress. Jerzy Urbanski, the chairman of the Central Party Control Commission, was present at the meeting.

22 March. At a meeting in Slupsk, the Central Committee Marine Department evaluated the implementation of the tasks set by the 1983-85 National Social

and Economic Plan for marine management. It also discussed the 1986-1990 plan's principles for this area of the economy. The meeting was chaired by Politburo Member Stanislaw Kalkus and attended by Deputy Politburo Member Stanislaw Bejger.

The Biala Podlaska Provincial PZPR and ZSL Committees held a joint meeting to discuss tasks for the development of agriculture in that province. Central Committee Secretary Zbigniew Michalek and ZSL Supreme Committee Secretary Kazimierz Olesiak were present.

The following are the latest precongress plants meetings:

-- The Warski Shipyards in Szczecin elected a Zenon Pyda, first secretary of the shipyard party committee, to represent its 1500-member party organization at the 10th Congress. Politburo Member and Deputy Chairman of the Council of State Kazimierz Barcikowski and First Secretary of the Szczecin Provincial PZPR Committee were elected to represent the shipyards at the provincial conference;

-- The Lenin Coal Mine in Myslowice-Wesola elected the first secretary of the primary party organization in its machine shop, Waldemar Dziubek, as its delegate to the 10th PZPR Congress;

-- The Municipal Transportation Enterprise in Krakow elected the youth activist Wladyslaw Michalski as its delegate to the 10th PZPR Congress. Hieronim Kubiak, Politburo member, took part in the conference;

-- Dr Jerzy Pyrgala was elected by the Polish Academy of Sciences to serve as its delegate to the 10th PZPR Congress;

-- The Torun Division of the Polish State Railroads elected a foreman from its locomotive shop, Tadeusz Weber, as its delegate to the 10th Party Congress. Politburo Member Albin Siwak attended the meeting;

-- The Tarnow Machine Works elected the foreman Zbigniew Bilinski as its delegate to the 10th Congress. Politburo member Stanislaw Opalko was present at the meeting;

-- Deputy Politburo Member Marian Orzechowski met with the Krakow party aktiv to discuss the draft to the PZPR Program.

24 March. The Czestochowa Provincial PZPR Committee discussed ways of increasing the efficiency of party activities and the realization of the Central Committee 9th Plenum's resolution on work with youth. Council of State member Wladyslaw Jonkisz attended the meeting.

The Kielce Provincial PZPR Committee discussed the activity and directions of growth in the artistic community and the system for the popularization of culture. The director of the Central Committee Cultural Department, Witold Nawrocki, took part in this meeting.

The Skierniewice Provincial PZPR Committee considered problems in the growth of culture within the province until 1990. Kazimierz Molek, deputy director of the Central Committee Cultural Department, attended this meeting.

Deputy Politburo Member and Central Committee Secretary Jan Glowczyk held individual conversations with party members at the Chemitex-Wiston works in Tomaszow Mazowiecki and at the Pioma Mining Machinery Factory in Piotrkow Trybunalski.

25 March. Precongress plant conferences were held at the Makuszow Coal Mine in Zabrze, Red Guard in Czeladz and Staszica in Katowice. At the meeting of the Red Guard Coal Mine which was attended by Politburo Member Jerzy Romanik, Janusz Piotrowski, a mine carpenter, was elected as the plant's delegate to the 10th Party Congress.

The latest precongress plant meetings were held at the Paris Commune Shipyards in Gdynia were a mock-up maker, Kazimierz Drozdziel from division K-3, was elected as the delegate to the 10th Congress. Deputy Politburo Member and First Secretary of the Gdansk Provincial PZPR Committee Stanislaw Bejger was present.

Politburo Member Albin Siwak participated in a plant meeting at Niwka-Modrzejow Coal Mine. Boleslaw Harazimow was elected as the plant's delegate to the 10th Congress.

26 March. The Piotrkow Trybunalski Provincial PZPR Committee met with the Provincial Audit Commission and the Provincial Party Control Commission to discuss means of preserving the moral health of society within that province. Central Committee Secretary Jozef Baryla participated in this meeting.

The Opole Provincial PZPR Committee discussed the growth of technological progress and the growth and modernization of the province's industry. Politburo Member and Central Committee Secretary Marian Wozniak took part in the meeting.

The Chelm Provincial PZPR and ZSL Committees discussed the implementation up to now of the instructions of the 11th Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee and the ZSL Supreme Committee. Central Committee Secretary Zbigniew Michalek and ZSL Supreme Committee Secretary Kazimierz Olesiak attended this meeting.

27 March. The Ciechanow Provincial PZPR Committee discussed cooperation between party organizations and the trade unions. Stanislaw Gabrielski, the director of the Central Committee Social and Professional Department, attended this meeting.

The Poznan Provincial PZPR Committee evaluated the realization of the party's cadre policy within the province. Politburo Member Stanislaw Kalkus and Director of the Central Committee Department of Cadre Policy Wladyslaw Honkisz took part in the meeting.

The Suwalki Provincial PZPR Committee discussed the province's educational system in the light of the decrees of the 24th Central Committee Plenum.

The Torun Provincial PZPR Committee discussed the achievements of the 24th Central Committee Plenum and outlined tasks for party work within the province's educational system. The director of the Central Committee Department of Science, Education and Scientific and Technical Progress, Boguslaw Kedzia, participated in the meeting.

The Zielona Gora Provincial PZPR Committee dedicated its meeting to the place and role of culture among blue-collar workers.

The precongress conference at the Siemianowice Coal Mine elected as its delegates to the 10th PZPR Congress Jerzy Romanik, a combine operator and Politburo member, and Henryk Krzyscik, a wall foreman.

At the precongress conference at the Nowotko Machine Works in Warsaw which was attended by Politburo Member and Central Committee Secretary Marian Wozniak, the worker Tadeusz Wysocki was elected at the plant's delegate to the 10th Party Congress.

28 March. In Krosno, ideological front activists discussed ideological and educational tasks during the precongress campaign. Central Committee Secretary Henryk Bednarski participated.

Politburo member Albin Siwak took part in a factory precongress conference at the railroad rolling stock repair plant in Minsk Mazowiecki.

Interparty Cooperation

24-26 March. The chairman of the Central Committee of the Union of Yugoslav Communists, Vidoje Zarkovic, paid an official visit of friendship to Poland. Polish-Yugoslav talks were led by Wojciech Jaruzelski and Vidoje Zarkovic.

27 March. Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary Jozef Czyrek met with Ernst Mecklenburg, the chairman of the German Democratic Peasant's Party and vice-chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic.

24-28 March. The 17th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia met in Prague. A PZPR delegation led by Politburo Member and Central Committee Secretary Tadeusz Porebski attended the congress.

28 March. On the invitation of First Secretary of the Central Committee and Chairman of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski, Secretary General of the Hungarian Socialist Worker's Party Janos Kadar paid a working friendship visit to Poland.

25-28 March. A delegation from the Department of Youth, Physical Education and Tourism led by the department director, Leszek Miller, visited Mongolia where it was received by Tserendashin Namsraj, politburo member and central committee secretary.

1-13 April 1986

Warsaw ZYCIE PARTII in Polish 23 Apr 86 p 21

[Text] Meetings of the Central Committee Politburo

1 April. A joint meeting of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and the ZSL Supreme Committee Presidium evaluated the realization of the resolution passed by the joint 11th Plenum on development of rural areas and agriculture as well as the achievement of food self-sufficiency in Poland.

1 April. The Politburo:

-- expressed support for the Soviet position expressed in a television appearance by the secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee, Mikhail Gorbachev, on 29 March;

-- received information on the visit to Poland by a delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Union of Yugoslavia led by Vidoje Zarkovic and the results of another visit to our country by Secretary General of the Hungarian Socialist Worker's Party Janos Kadar.

8 April. The Politburo:

-- discussed the political and organizational conditions for broadening the participation of youth and youth associations in the discussion of the draft of the PZPR Program and the Union Theses as well as the tasks that these documents present the youth movement;

-- reviewed the draft to a resolution on further popularization and assimilation of the chief principles of PZPR cadre policy;

-- approved the activity of a PZPR delegation to the 17th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the 13th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

Plenary Meetings of the Central Review Commission.

7 April. The Central Review Commission held a plenary meeting. This meeting adopted the draft to a report on the commission's activities to the 9th party Congress. The meeting was chaired by the chairman of the Central Review Commission, Kazimierz Morawski and the chairman of the Central Party Review Commission was also present.

Meetings and Conferences

2 April. The PZPR Central Committee held a meeting of chief editors and economic journalists from the press, radio and television. The meeting was devoted to the role of the mass media in propagandizing the draft to the PZPR Program and the Themes for the 10th PZPR Congress. The tasks for the press, radio and television were presented by Central Committee Secretary Jan

Glowczyk and the director of the Central Committee Economics Department, Marek Holdakowski. The meeting was chaired by the director of the Department of propaganda, Bogdan Jachacz.

3 April. The tasks of TRYBUNA LUDU before the 10th Congress were discussed at a meeting of the newspaper's editorial council. Deputy Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary Jan Glowczyk was present.

5 April. On the day before National Health-Care Worker's Day, Central Committee First Secretary and Chairman of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski visited the Maria Sklodowska-Curie Oncological Center in Warsaw.

9 April. There was a meeting of the Congress Commission group preparing the PZPR Program. It examined the course of discussion within party organizations over the program draft and themes. The meeting was chaired by Politburo Member and Central Committee Secretary Jozef Czyrek.

The Central Committee Commission on Health and Environmental Protection considered a five-year investment plan for the health-care service. The meeting was chaired by Politburo Member Stanislaw Opalko.

10 April. The Central Committee Ideological Commission discussed the draft to a report on the its work between the 9th and 10th Congresses and evaluated the activity of the Ksiazka i Wiedza [Books and Knowledge] Publishing House in realization of the 12th and 13th Plenums of the Central Committee. The meeting was chaired by Central Committee Secretary Jozef Czyrek.

11 April. An ideological and theoretical conference organized by the Central Committee Foreign Department and the Warsaw PZPR Committee was held in Warsaw and it discussed the key problems of the modern world according to the draft to the PZPR program. Participating in this conference were: Politburo Member and Central Committee Secretary Jozef Czyrek, Deputy Politburo Member and Foreign Affairs Minister Marian Orzechowski and Director of the Central Committee Foreign Department Ernest Kucza.

Party Instances and Organizations

1 April. The PZPR political cadre and the party's preparations for its 10th congress were the subjects of a meeting between Wladyslaw Honkisz, the director of the Central Committee Political Cadre Department, and the party and service aktiv of the T. Kosciuszko First Mechanized Division.

2 April. The provincial organizations of the PZPR, ZSL, SD, Christian Social Union, PAX, PRON and social and youth organizations met in Lodz to discuss the moral renewal of society and measures to be taken to halt social pathology. A report was read by Politburo Member and First Secretary of the Lodz PZPR Committee Tadeusz Czechowicz and Central Committee Secretary Jozef Baryla also participated.

The party aktiv of the Warsaw Passenger Automobile Factory met with Politburo Member Albin Siwak and discussed the country and factory's social and economic problems in the context of the campaign preceding the 10th PZPR Congress.

3 April. A joint meeting of the Kalisz Provincial PZPR, ZSL and SD Committees was held in Kalisz to discuss means of improving the moral health of the public there. Central Committee Secretary Jozef Baryla participated in this meeting.

Participating in factory PZPR conferences were: Politburo Member and Central Committee Secretary Jozef Czyrek at the Rzeszow Transportation Equipment Plant; Politburo Member Jerzy Romanik at the Turow Lignite Coal Mine; Politburo Member Albin Siwak at the Lodz Division of the Polish State Railroads and; Politburo Member Stanislaw Kalkus at the Bydgoszcz Railroad Rolling Stock Repair Plant.

On the 50th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Rights of the Young Generation, the Rzeszow District Museum opened an exhibit titled "The Traditions of The Left-Wing Youth Movement" and held an academic conference. Among the participants were Politburo Member and Central Committee Secretary Jozef Czyrek and the director of the Central Committee Department of Youth Affairs, Sports and Tourism, Leszek Miller.

Politburo Member and Central Committee Secretary Jozef Czyrek visited the Unitra-Rzeszow Radio Factory.

4 April. Central Committee First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski took part in a precongress party conference at Warsaw University.

Politburo Member Zbigniew Messner participated in a precongress conference at the Katowice Steel Mills.

Politburo Member Albin Siwak participated in a party conference at the "30th Anniversary of the Polish People's Republic" Coal Mine in Jastrzebie.

Politburo Member and Central Committee Secretary Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak participated in a party precongress conference at the Brzeszcze Coal Mine.

5 April. Precongress party conferences were attended by: Politburo Member and Central Committee Secretary Marian Wozniak at the MZRiP [expansion unknown] in Plock; Politburo Member Jerzy Romanik at the Bierut Steel Mills in Czestochowa; Central Committee Secretary Jozef Baryla in Inowroclaw and; Central Committee Secretary Henryk Bednarski at the Sodium Works in Janikowo.

7 April. Precongress party conferences were attended by: Deputy Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary Jan Glowczyk at the J. Marchlewski Cotton Mills in Lodz; Deputy Politburo Member and Central Committee Secretary Stanislaw Bejger at the Polish Ocean Lines in Gdynia; Politburo Member Stanislaw Kalkus at the Runotex Runic Products Factory in Kalisz; Politburo member Albin Siwak at the Slask [Silesia] Coal Mine in Ruda Slaska; Politburo Member and Central Committee Secretary Marian Wozniak at the Gliwice Coal

Mine; Central Committee Secretary Henryk Bednarski at the municipal party conference in Chojnice and; Central Committee Secretary Zbigniew Michalek at the community conference in Lukowo.

Deputy Politburo Member and Central Committee Secretary Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak took part in individual conversations with party members at the M. Nowotko Machine Works in Warsaw.

8 April. The Krosno Provincial PZPR Committee discussed the tasks presented the provinces educational system by the decrees of the 24th Central Committee Plenum.

The Koszalin Provincial PZPR Committee outlined tasks for the provincial party organization for the realization of the province's economic plan for 1986.

The Krakow PZPR Committee discussed the development of Krakow Province for 1986-1990.

9 April. Plant precongress conferences were attended by: Politburo Member Stanislaw Kalkus at the Rozbark Coal Mine in Bytom and Albin Siwak at the Ostrow Wielkopolski Division of the Polish State Railways.

10 April. The Warsaw PZPR Committee discussed tasks in the organization of party members for ideological education work. The meeting was attended by Politburo Member Albin Siwak and Deputy Politburo Member and Central Committee Secretary Jan Glowczyk.

The Plock Provincial PZPR Committee reviewed an investment program for the province for 1986-1990.

Precongress PZPR conferences were attended by: Politburo Member Zofia Grzyb and Deputy Politburo Member Marian Orzechowski at the Radoskora Leather Works in Radom and Zofia Grzyb was elected as the delegate to the 10th PZPR Congress; Politburo member and First Secretary of the Lodz PZPR Committee Tadeusz Czechowicz at Lodz University; Politburo Member Kazimierz Barcikowski at the Railroad Rolling Stock Repair Plant in Poznan and; Central Committee Secretary Zbigniew Michalek at the Kedzierzyn-Koziel Nitrogen Works.

11 April. Precongress PZPR conferences were attended by: Politburo member Stanislaw Kalkus at the Konin Mines; Politburo Member and Central Committee Secretary Tadeusz Porebski at the town-and-community conference in Trzebnica and; Politburo Member and First Secretary of the Lodz PZPR Committee at the Cotton Products Complex at the F. Dzierzynski Cotton Industry Association in Lodz.

Politburo Member Premier Zbigniew Messner participated in individual party conversations at the Katowice Mine.

12 April. Central Committee First Secretary and Commander of the Armed Forces Gen of Army Wojciech Jaruzelski participated in a precongress conference in the Praga Mechanized Regiment.

Precongress PZPR conferences were attended by: Politburo Member Stanislaw Opalko at the Tarnow Nitrogen Works; Politburo Member and Central Committee Secretary Tadeusz Porebski at Wroclaw Polytechnical Institute; Deputy Politburo Member and Central Committee Secretary Jan Glowczyk at the Wiston Chemical Fibers Plant in Tomaszow Mazowiecki; Deputy Politburo Member and National Defense Minister Gen of Army Florian Siwicki at the Bumar-Labedy Machinery Works in Gliwice; Central Committee Secretary Jozef Baryla at a municipal conference in Bydgoszcz and; Jerzy Urbanski, chairman of the Central Party Review Commission, at a municipal conference in Zyrardow.

Interparty Cooperation

2-5 April. The 12th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist party convened in Sofia. The PZPR was represented by a delegation led by Politburo Member and Central Committee Secretary Tadeusz Porebski.

6-10 April. A delegation from the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Worker's Party under the director of the Central Committee Department of Propaganda and Agitation, Erno Lokatos, visited Poland. The delegation was received by Politburo Member and Central Committee Secretary Jozef Czyrek and the meeting was also attended by the director of the Central Committee Ideological Department, Wladyslaw Loranc.

12 April. Politburo Member and Central Committee Secretary Jozef Czyrek received a visit from a member of BAAS, commander of the Syrian Army and minister, General M.I. al-Ali.

Politburo Member and Central Committee Secretary Jan Glowczyk met a Soviet delegation under Boris Vladimirov, a member of the Review Commission of the CPSU Central Committee and the editor-in-chief of EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA.

13 April. The four-day 17th Congress of the Italian Communist Party concluded today. A PZPR delegation under Central Committee Secretary Henryk Bednarski participated in the congress.

12261
CSO: 2600/393

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES YOUTH DELEGATION

LD252233 Warsaw PAP in English 2120 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, 25 April: On the eve of the 10th anniversary of setting up the Union of Polish Socialist Youth (ZSMP), PUMP CC First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski received here today the presidium of the ZSMP board with its chairman Jerzy Szmajdzinski.

The 2-million-strong ZSMP operates within all youth communities. Since its foundation, the union underwent many changes, it strengthened its position among workers, operates in the countryside, and is active among high school and university students.

Members of the union now actively participate in the discussion on the draft PUWP Programme and guidelines for the PUWP Congress. Particular attention is given to youth's participation in various forms of co-management of the country, in shaping favourable conditions for starting personal and professional careers and to housing construction. The discussions are accompanied by frequent voluntary work.

Addressing the meeting, Wojciech Jaruzelski emphasized the will of the party leadership to strengthen political and organizational conditions making it possible for young people to exert their real influence on the contents of the PUWP Programme and other documents of the 10th PUWP Congress which is to map out the vital prospects for the nation, and primarily for the young generation.

The Polish leader noted that it was only with active and conscious participation of young workers, intelligentsia and farmers that the realization of the ambitious assumptions of programmes of development of socialist Poland was feasible.

The first secretary spoke about the current domestic situation, and briefed the meeting on key issues of international relations.

In the course of a frank talk and exchange of views with the youth, Wojciech Jaruzelski also discussed tasks facing the ZSMP.

/12232
CSO: 2020/130

YOUTH AFFAIRS MINISTER ON YOUTH PROBLEMS

AU200507 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 15 Apr 86 pp 1, 2

[Report on press conference given by Aleksander Kwasniewski, minister of youth affairs, at the INTERPRESS Center in Warsaw on 14 April]

[Text] A quite large part of the world will probably become acquainted with the problems experienced by the Polish younger generation. This will doubtless happen in view of the fact that foreign journalists attended a press conference given by Aleksander Kwasniewski, minister of youth affairs, last Monday.

The conference began with a statement made by the minister:

Why is the younger generation such a frequent topic of discussion in Poland? In 1985 there were almost 9 million children below the age of 15 living in Poland and about 12 million young people in the 15-35 age group. This makes a total of about 20 million, which amounts to about 60 percent of the entire population. And if one also takes into account the high birth-rate then one has a serious argument for making young people's problems an issue of first-rank importance for the authorities. And on top of that there has been a sociopolitical crisis. Put briefly, one can say that at the end of 1980 and the beginning of 1981 youth became actively involved in new structures but in the very same year, 1981, youth began to feel that it was being used by new centers, including "Solidarity." And then in 1982 one could detect a lack of activity among youth, passivity, a wait-and-see mood. This was in part attributable to the economic situation, which, as is always the case in times of crisis, affects young people and the post-work age population most of all. In 1982 the Ninth PZPR Central Committee Plenum addressed itself to youth problems. The main idea of the plenum was to create conditions for making the younger generation active. The Council of Ministers Committee for Youth Affairs was created and a Council of Ministers Bureau was established, the head of this last body being made a member of the Council of Ministers. A government program for improving conditions for young people starting out in life and work was also created. Since the middle of 1982 there has been a tangible increase in the level of youth activity. The membership of youth organizations has grown and organizations have emerged which direct their activities at youth, for example the Young People's Movement to Combat Drug Addiction, the Forum for the Younger Generation, and MAU [expansion unknown].

The number of young people occupying managerial and leadership posts in the economy and in offices or self-government organs has increased. During the period from July 1982 to December 1985 60,000 young peopled entered the PZPR. The world outlook of the younger generation does not differ from that of other generations: 75 percent of young people say that they participate in religious life and 27 percent say that only a Catholic can be a good Pole.

Minister Kwasniewski stated that of those problems troubling young people, the following, in order of importance, needed to be solved: the construction of housing, career advancement, assistance for young couples; and work with gifted children and children who are handicapped or suffer from illness.

After this statement was made, a number of questions were asked by foreign correspondents.

What kind of goals and programs do youth associations have?

[Kwasniewski] There are four youth organizations in Poland. The following are among their fundamental functions and tasks: upbringing and influencing the level of youth activity and finally acting as spokesmen of the interests of all youth with regard to the authorities.

What do you want to achieve during your first year of activity?

[Kwasniewski] The Council of Ministers Bureau for Youth Affairs is not a ministry. My role and that of my colleagues is to coordinate and assist all activities which do not directly come under one ministry. In undertaking interdisciplinary activities we are trying to act as the spokesman of young people and youth associations at the Council of Ministers.

Which of the four organizations enjoys the greatest prestige among young people? If it is not the Union of Polish Socialist Youth, then why not?

[Kwasniewski] This is a difficult question to answer. If there are four organizations in existence, having survived a period of turmoil and disruption, then they must all have a certain following and enjoy a certain amount of respect. It is also hard to view things in terms of the membership of individual organizations. How does one compare the Polish Scout Union which has been in existence for 70 years with the Union of Polish Socialist Youth, which has been in existence for 10?

How do you view the influence of the church on youth?

[Kwasniewski] This is a subject for a lengthy seminar and not a short answer during the course of a press conference. The influence of the church is positive when it concerns religious values, and controversial when it wants to set youth against the state. I do not know the number of parishes in which this influence is positive and in how many it is negative.

Which institutions enjoy the greatest respect among young people?

[Kwasniewski] The PPR Sejm occupies first place (in 1983 it came second), then comes the church (having moved down from first place), the army enjoys slightly less respect than the church, and the army is followed by the party and finally the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth.

Great social and class progress was made in Poland during the 1940's and 1950's. Most of the Polish workers' class and the Polish intelligentsia comes from a peasant background. In the years that followed the 1940's and 50's replacement occurred within a class framework. The son of a worker became a worker and the son of a member of the intelligentsia completed higher education. During the 1970's there was a desire to substitute material progress for social progress. The gap between the policy of success and the reality which young people experienced (the shortage of housing, the lack of a system of career advancement, insufficient participation in self-government bodies, and finally the manipulation of youth organizations) caused youth to become involved in the reform process not only through "Solidarity" but through the PZPR and other parties on a large scale.

How many young people distance themselves from politics?

[Kwasniewski] I will cite some sociological findings. One piece of research has shown that when asked to assess real socialism and the achievements of the PPR during its 40-year history, 33 percent of those questioned said that socialism had produced more benefits than losses, 10 percent saw only positive results, 18 percent said that losses outweighed benefits and only 2.3 percent expressed a completely negative view of socialism.

Why are there four youth organizations in Poland whereas in other socialist countries there is only one such organization?

[Kwasniewski] There have always been more organizations in Poland, with the exception of the period during which the Union of Polish Youth existed. This stems from the need of youth itself for a variety of associations. Polish individualism also comes into this. I personally believe that there is no need for us to strive toward an 80-90 percent level of organized youth. It is enough if 40-50 percent of youth is organized. There are active and inactive people in every society.

Recently there has been much criticism of "oasis" groups in the Polish press. Do you share these views?

[Kwasniewski] Yes. "Oasis" groups have become places for extra-religious activity, of preparing youth to fight against the state. If one can express it this way, then the one positive element in all of this is that the number of participants in these groups has declined. During the period 1980 to 1981 there were about 300,000 such groups and last year there were 55,000. Besides, there is lively discussion going on inside the church itself about the appropriateness of the existence and activities of these groups.

/12766
CSO: 2600/411

MAZUREK REPORT READ AT 10 APR WARSAW PZPR COMMITTEE SESSION

AU191113 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11 Apr 86 p 5

["Abridged version" of report read by PZPR Secretary Jerzy Mazurek at the 10 April Warsaw session of the Warsaw PZPR Committee: "The Tasks of Party Organizations and Members in Developing Ideological-Educational Activity"]

[Excerpts] Today, when we are still facing difficult economic problems, when the solving of many social problems is awaiting solution, and when antisocialist forces are continuing their aggressive ideological and political activity, ideological-educational work by the party is assuming particular importance.

The political changes that are the work of socialism are also meant to guarantee people, in accordance with the Marxist definition, "the completely free development and application of their physical and spiritual abilities."

Unfortunately, almost every day we meet people and even entire communities in which human value is assessed on the basis of possessions, and where the yardstick of activity is one's own insignificant resourcefulness which is often at the cost of others. Too many people are guided by the principle that the group has obligations toward the individual, but the individual has none toward the group.

One of the basic duties of our party is to oppose these phenomena, struggle for the sake of the humanitarian values of socialism, accentuate the value of work as the chief criterion for assessing man, shape every citizen's feeling of joint responsibility for society's welfare, and boost the importance of social activity.

We must of course wage the struggle for socialist consciousness at various levels, among all communities, and with the help of all available means. Today, however, we are going to concentrate on the development of ideological-educational activity inside workplaces and among working people. After al', workplaces gather together the workers class and its allies, the class which has the greatest influence on the country's present and future, and which performs the main role in socialist construction.

Some plants have made a rich achievement concerning ideological-educational work and make a serious contribution toward spreading culture and education

to working people and toward the professional and social advancement of thousands of their workers.

However, in many plants managements fail to appreciate the importance of ideological-educational work. These are wrong and harmful trends.

A particularly important party task today is to shape an awareness of history, especially among the young generation, and to establish patriotic and internationalist attitudes.

We have suffered damage in this sphere in the past few years. And yet Warsaw is a place that is particularly capable of extracting historical truth, a truth that serves the cause of socialist patriotism. After all, Warsaw's workplaces saw the birth and development of the Polish workers movement. Its streets and squares saw the struggle for national and social liberation, and its present shape is almost entirely the work of People's Poland.

We have much to do here, starting with schools, via cultural institutions and work places, right up to the mass media. This certainly presents specific tasks for Warsaw publishing houses, museums, and social institutions which, with a few exceptions, are perpetuating and publicizing to only a small extent the worker and socialist traditions of Warsaw.

The opponents of socialism are not sparing efforts to attack the state and belittle its values and achievements. In Warsaw, the capital of our socialist state, we have the duty to oppose these attacks particularly strongly, to publicize objective knowledge of the essence of our state, increase its prestige, and inject by means of our daily activity the conviction that an awareness of citizens rights and duties is an important yardstick of modern patriotism. Special tasks here apply to party organizations inside central administrative and economic institutions.

Comrade Wojciech Jaruzeski said at the 13th Central Committee Plenum: "The ideological struggle is being waged every day. It is being waged everywhere. Its front passes through all communities and groups and through every talk on socially important problems. It is the party's duty to take part in these talks, defend socialist workers interests during them, oppose hostile arguments, convince, and unite." What are the resultant conclusions?

First: Ideological-educational work must be the business of the entire party and all its bodies, not just selected teams or aktivists.

Second: The trade unions and workers self-management bodies should be our natural allies in the shaping of socialist social consciousness inside workplaces.

Third: We should make greater demands of youth organizations. It is the statutory duty of every youth organization to shape ideological attitudes and commitment among the young generation.

/12766
CSO: 2600/411

BARYLA ASSESSES WORKER-PEASANT INSPECTORATE

AU181345 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12-13 Apr 86 p 6

["Summary" of speech made by Jozef Baryla, PZPR Central Committee secretary, on the first anniversary of the foundation of the Worker-Peasant Inspectorate; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] When the PZPR Central Committee adopted the resolution on creating the Worker-Peasant Inspectorate at its 18th plenum it stressed that it wished the body to be an affirmation of the principles of people's democracy underlying the system. By realizing the general goal of extending democracy, the inspectorate is a response to the desire to increase the role of society in uncovering and condemning all that is alien to it, all that violates its fundamental interests and harms or impedes the attainment of goals in one's own milieu.

It can be said that, as a representative body of working people, the Worker-Peasant Inspectorate has grown into a new qualitative element in our reality. It has become an indispensable part of the socioeconomic reforms and of building the line of accord and struggle. Its program makes it a class instrument for realizing the policy of our party in the field fight against wrongdoing and in the struggle for purity in social relations and for the correct application of the letter of the law. This role of the Worker-Peasant Inspectorate is not--as the enemy falsely claims--an "addition to the regime's whip" but a natural and highly valued organ of social control that supplements the institutional law and order front.

I think we can now make certain general observations about the characteristic traits of the worker-peasant activist. I shall only mention four of them.

First, the worker-peasant activist is, so to speak, a reflection of social justice based on the principle of people's democracy. He has a high sense of social ties and a strong feeling of representing a milieu. He intuitively senses the mood of public opinion and represents and expresses it in his activities. He is the embodiment in practice of the worker-peasant alliance.

Second, in contrast to professional organs that possess the power to punish and impose repressive measures, the Worker-Peasant Inspectorate activist has at his disposal the finely honed instrument of public reaction and the great

support of public opinion. His authority, resistance to schematism and routine, and uncompromising manner with regard to local arrangements makes what he does an ethical enforcement of the law, so to speak.

Third, he is sensitive to all wrongdoing, to faults, and to instances of neglect and deviation in relations between people. If this is accompanied by inquisitiveness and consistency then we have a fuller picture of the worker-peasant activist. Yet these personal qualities do not come into being of their own accord but in activity, in a struggle based on socialist ethical norms and rooted in the firm foundation of public opinion and support on the part of working people.

Fourth, the individual actions of worker-peasant controllers go toward creating a sum total of achievements. This gives rise to something in the form of images of social phenomena, which in turn go toward creating a fuller and more comprehensive picture. But this is not their sole result for they also provide a certain stimulus to administrative and law enforcement activities. Thus, it is as if the worker-peasant inspector sets out the direction which legal and educational solutions ought to take.

The Worker-Peasant Inspectorate has not been in existence long but it has achieved much. The work of its selfless activists is highly valued. I sincerely thank you comrades for your conscientious work in the interests of society to date, on behalf of the leadership of the party and of Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee secretary himself. I wish you much health, perseverance in public service, and satisfaction derived from work performed well, which is the greatest reward for the working man.

/12766
CSO: 2600/411

ACHIEVEMENTS, INFLUENCE OF PRON REVIEWED

LD290406 Warsaw PAP in English 2040 GMT 28 Apr 86

[By PAP correspondent]

[Text] Warsaw, 28 April--Rallied around such lines of activity as moral rebirth, democratization of the system of power wielding, broadening of guarantees of law abidingness, consistent implementation of economic reform, concern for young generation and protection of natural environment, the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, PRON, is developing both as regards the organization itself, and its influence and the scope of activity.

One hundred fifty-three nationwide, social organizations acceded collectively to its work. The number of activists in pron councils and basic links is steadily growing. In 1983, their number totalled 510,000 while at the beginning of this year, it exceeded 1,220,000.

Owing to their programmatic and organizational openness, the movement's structures can efficiently broaden their social basis and consolidate its participation in all mileux. Pron has largely contributed to all positive transformations which took place in Poland during the last several years.

This concerns both the transformations in the system of people's councils and territorial self-government, the establishment of the tribunal of state and the constitutional tribunal, the creation of legal frames for activities of trade unions and workers' self-management and adoption of the new electoral law to the Sejm (parliament).

The movement initiated first the suspension, and then the lifting of martial law in Poland, came out twice for the implementation of amnesties, and also brought about the realization of a humanitarian initiative concerning persons guilty of non-criminal offences.

In a society so diversified in a both world outlook and political sense, a dialogue is the most desired form of social relations, leading to a better understanding and more effective cooperation. The PRON worked out a wide range of forms of dialogue and is open to new proposals. The experience of a dialogue group named Consensus are an encouraging example to that. The group operates in agreement with the PRON, as well as with the Catholic Church and the churches of other denominations. All this proves that besides serving as a plane, the PRON can also be a side in the dialogue.

The Consensus dialogue group was founded at the end of last year, and a week ago the discussion club's inauguration meeting was held under the motto: "A model citizen in a democratic system." The first discussion was opened by Professors Anna Przeslawska and Andrzej Grzegorczyk.

The programme declaration of this multi-outlook group says that it is cemented by the intellectual effort undertaken for the good of Poland in her current national and political shape, for the peaceful cooperation of nations facing the threats of our times. The Consensus group wants to operate in contact and in agreement with PRON as the embodiment of a political coalition headed by the PUWP, and also with the Catholic Church episcopate, the lay population trusted by the latter, and other churches.

The creative dialogue spreading on all levels (including the top levels of state authorities and Catholic Church hierarchy) increased the commitment of Poles to the overcoming of difficulties and the development of our state.

/12232
CSO: 2020/130

BRIEFS

WOZNIAK, HONKISZ MEET CORRESPONDENTS--Preparations for the 10th PZPR Congress in the light of the 25th Central Committee Plenum were the subject of a 15 March meeting between, on the one hand, Marian Wozniak, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, and Wladyslaw Honkisz, director of the Central Committee Cadres Policy Department, and on the other by Warsaw-accredited radio and television correspondents from the socialist countries and the press attaches of the embassies of these countries. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 Mar 86 p 5 AU] /9738

MOKRZYSZCZAK ATTENDS IDEOLOGY CONFERENCE--An ideological and theoretical conference of leadership cadres in the National Air Defense Forces took place at the headquarters of the National Air Defense Forces on 17 March. Wlodzimeriz Mokrzyszczak, PZPR Politburo candidate member and PZPR Central Committee secretary, met with participants in the training conference and informed them about the implementation of the resolution on the effectiveness of party activity and about the course of the pre-congress campaign to date. [Summary] [Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 18 Mar 86 pp 1, 2 AU] /9738

SEMINAR FOR MANAGERS--Another seminar for the managing aktivs of the enterprises in which the PZPR Central Committee is directly interested was held 21-22 March. The seminar discussed conditions for developing and implementing the strategic policy of enterprises and viewed problems of cooperation among managers, self-management bodies, party organizations, and trade unions. M. Wozniak, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committe secretary, met with the participants in the seminar and discussed with them the key issues of the country's development against the background of preparations for the 10th PZPR Congress. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24 Mar 86 p 2 AU] /9738

RADIO AKTIVS MEET--On 22 March the party aktivs and managing cadres of the Radio and Television Committee met to discuss the tasks of radio and television during the precongress campaign. The discussion, which was chaired by Edward Kwasizur, first secretary of the radio party committee, was wound up by Jan Glowczyk, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary. The meeting was attended by Gogdan Jachacz, head of the Central Committee Department of Propaganda, and Miroslaw Wojciechowski, chairman of the Radio and Television Committee. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24 Mar 86 p 2 AU] /9738

SOVIET AMBASSADOR MEETS ACTIVISTS--On 26 March several dozen activists of the Society for Polish-Soviet Friendship had an opportunity to hear the Soviet ambassador in Poland, Vladimir Ignatovich Browikow, speak about the 27th CPSU Congress which he attended as a delegate and at which he was elected a member of the Central Committee. The meeting was chaired by Stanislaw Wronski, chairman of the Society for Polish-Soviet Friendship, and was attended by Wladyslaw Loranc, director of the PZPR Central Committee Ideological Department. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27 Mar 86 p 2 AU] /9738

WOZNIAK ADDRESSES PARTY LECTURERS--On 27 March Marian Wozniak met with Central Committee and voivodship committee lecturers. Marian Wozniak, who is chairman of the Congress Commission Team for the Formulation of Theses, spoke to those present about work on the document and commented on its various chapters. He concentrated on socioeconomic issues. The meeting served to recapitulate the results of a 2-day seminar for lecturers; it was attended by Kazimierz Kypryniak and Wladyslaw Loranc. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Mar 86 AU] /9738

NOWE DROGI COOPERATION--The editors of the PZPR Central Committee theoretical organ NOWE DROGI held a meeting with councillors and secretaries from the embassies of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, the DPRK, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Romania, Hungary, Vietnam, and the USSR in order to discuss the development of cooperation between NOWE DROGI and the party theoretical organs of the socialist states. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Apr 86 p 2 AU] /9738

JORDANIAN COMMUNIST DELEGATION VISITS--Salam Chalid, member of the Central Committee of the Jordanian Communist Party and member of the editorial board of "PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM," spent 7 to 10 April visiting Poland at the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee. During a meeting at the Foreign Affairs Department of the PZPR Central Committee with Miroslaw Dacklewicz, the department deputy director, issues connected with the further development of cooperation between both parties were discussed. The Jordanian visitor set out the position of the Jordanian Communist Party on selected international issues, including the situation in the Mideast. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11 Apr 86 p 2 AU] /9738

MSZMP DELEGATION VISITS POLAND--A working delegation from the MSZMP Central Committee headed by Erno Lokatos, the director of the MSZMP Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Department, spent 6 to 10 April visiting Poland. The delegation held talks at the ideological and information departments of the PZPR Central Committee. At the end of the visit the delegation was received by Jozef Czyrek, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary. Wladyslaw Loranc, director of the PZPR Central Committee Ideological Department, took part in the meeting at which Gyorgy Biczo, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic, was present. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11 Apr 86 p 2 AU] /9738

BULGARIAN JUSTICE MINISTER VISITS--Svetla Daskalowa, minister of justice of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, spent 7 to 11 April visiting Poland at the invitation of Lech Domeracki, minister of justice. The Bulgarian visitor was received by Roman Malinowski and Zbigniew Gertych. Talks were held at the Ministry of Justice during which ways and possibilities for further strengthening cooperation between the two departments were discussed. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12-13 Apr 86 p 5 AU] /9738

POLISH-SOVIET MEDIA COOPERATION--In accordance with the plan on cooperation between the PZPR and the CPSU, a delegation headed by Boris Vladimirov, a member of the CPSU Central Committee Auditing Commission and chief editor of EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA, has spent 7 to 12 April visiting Poland. Mass media experience in Poland and the Soviet Union in disseminating 27th CPSU Congress materials and resolutions and the draft PZPR program and congress theses was exchanged. At the end of its visit the delegation met with Jan Glowczyk, PZPR Politburo candidate member and Central Committee secretary. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15 Apr 86 p 2 AU] /9738

CZYREK RECEIVES SYRIAN GENERAL--On 12 April J. Czyrek, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, received General M.J. al-Ali, commander of the Syrian People's Army and member of the Ba'th leadership, who is visiting Poland. J. Dzyrek informed the Syrian visitor about the most important problems in Poland's socioeconomic situation and about the most important issues in party work before the 10th PZPR Congress. Important issues in the international situation, including the current situation in the Mideast, were also discussed. The dangerous activities of the main imperialist powers which are aggravating the situation and complicating the resolving of the main problems in the Middle East and the Mediterranean region were pointed out. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15 Apr 86 p 2 AU] /9738

NEW ECUADORAN AMBASSADOR--Warsaw, 8 April--Poland's Vice President of the Council of State Kamierz Barcikowski received today the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Ecuador to Poland, Ramiro Silva del Pozo, who presented his credentials. Next, the ambassador was received by the vice president of the Council of State at a private audience. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1729 GMT 8 Apr 86 LD] /12232

UK AMBASSADOR DEPARTS--Warsaw, 8 April--Vice President of the Council of State Kazimierz Barcikowski received Ambassador of Great Britain John Albert Leigh Morgan in a farewell audience here today. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2005 GMT 8 Apr 86 LD] /12232

SEJM ADOPTS, AMENDS LAWS--Warsaw, 10 April--The Polish Sejm (parliament) today approvingly acknowledged the government report on the implementation of the law on setting up factory remuneration funds. Under another item on the agenda, PUWP Sejm Deputy Wiktor Pawlak presented a draft law on atomistics, whose aim is to comprehensively regulate the relations in the field of peaceful utilization of nuclear energy for the social-economic needs of the country. The Sejm voted the law unanimously. Also unanimously, the parliament amended the laws "Maritime Code," and the law on mixed companies. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1240 GMT 10 Apr 86 LD] /12232

NEW UNDERSECRETARY--On the recommendation of the minister of foreign affairs, the chairman of the Council of Ministers has appointed Tadeusz Olechowski undersecretary of state in this ministry. The position had been vacated by Ernest Kucza in connection with the latter's assuming the function of director of the PZPR Central Committee Foreign Department. [Excerpt] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Apr 86 p 2 AU]/12766

NEW UNDERSECRETARIES OF STATE--The chairman of the Council of Ministers has appointed Tadeusz Hyla and Andrzej Malinowski undersecretaries of state in the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services in place of Tadeusz Przyborowski and Tadeusz Materka, respectively. Tadeusz Wieczorek has been appointed undersecretary of state in the Ministry of Education and Upbringing. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 Mar 86 p 5 AU]/12766

UNDERGROUND NEWSPAPER POSSESSORS JAILED--Frankfurt, 7 April (AFP)--Two Polish workers have each been sentenced to 18 months in prison for being in possession of several copies of the underground newspaper NASZ CZAS (OUR TIME), the inter-National Human Rights Society said here Monday. They were found guilty of "intending to disturb public order" by a court at Gdynia, a Baltic Sea Port near Gdansk, last month, the society added. Quoting Polish dissident sources, it said the men were Miroslav Jezusek, 52, a locksmith, and Tadeusz Mikielski, 36, both from Gdynia and fathers of three children. [Text] [Paris AFP in English 2203 GMT 7 Apr 86 AU] /12232

CHINESE JOURNALIST AGREEMENT--Beijing, 7 April--Journalists' Association of the Polish People's Republic [SD PRL] and All-China Journalists' Association signed here today a cooperation agreement. The document provides for exchange of information and trips by journalists specializing in such topics as economy, culture, science and technology, education and sport. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1537 GMT 7 Apr 86 LD] /12232

SWEDISH RADIO-TV LINK--An agreement on cooperation in the fields of radio and television was signed in Warsaw today between Swedish Radio and Television and the Committee for Radio and Television Affairs. The agreement contains clauses about the exchange of music programs, radio features, films, theatrical spectacles, and also the exchange of journalists. On the Polish side the document was signed by Jan Grzelak and Wladyslaw Korczak, deputy chairmen of the Committee for Radio and Television Affairs, and on the Swedish side, Director General of Radio Ove Johanson and Director General of Television Sam Nilsson. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 7 Apr 86 LD] /12232

SYRIAN ARMY COMMANDER VISIT--Warsaw, 8 April--Commander of the Syrian People's Army General Muhammad Ibrahim al-Ali came on a visit to Poland 7 April, the Polish Army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI reported today. On the 1st day of his visit, the Syrian guest laid a wreath of flowers at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and saw Warsaw's buildings of historical interest. During his visit to Poland, General al-Ali is to meet representatives of the authorities of the PUWP and the National Defence Ministry, the paper said. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1205 GMT 8 Apr 86 LD] /12232

CADRE APPOINTMENT ANNOUNCED--Acting on a recommendation made by the minister of materials and fuel economy, the president of the Council of Ministers has appointed Zbigniew Bicki to the post of chief inspector of the power industry. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 Mar 86 p 2 AU]/12766

EDUCATION UNDERSECRETARY APPOINTED--Acting on a recommendation made by the minister of education and upbringing, the chairman of the State Council has appointed Colonel Marian Anysz to the post of undersecretary of state in the Ministry of Education and Upbringing. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8-9 Mar 86 p 2 AU]/12766

NEW UNDERSECRETARY--On the recommendation of the minister of education and upbringing, the chairman of the Council of Ministers has appointed Marian Anysz undersecretary of state in this ministry. [Text] [Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 8/9 Mar 86 p 7 AU]/12766

DEFENSE MINISTRY PARTY TALKS--Private talks with party members are a lasting and particularly important part of the pre-congress campaign. A great deal of importance is attached to these in the armed forces. On 14 April, at the PZPR Committee within the Ministry of National Defense headquarters, as well as in the leadership of the party organization of the National Air Defense Forces, these talks were attended by Army General Florian Siwicki, PZPR Politburo candidate member and minister of national defense. The exchange of views which lasted several hours was full of concern for a consolidation of the socialist state and its defense system. The talks mainly revolved around these topics. There was no shortage of valuable proposals which will surely be converted into new and better training methods. Good party customs dictate that during private party talks, those comrades who deserve thanks for their model ideological-ethical attitude, achievements in social and professional work, energy, and commitment should receive them. It is worth stressing that all the participants did so. [By Captain Stefan Wawrzyniak] [Excerpts] [Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 15 Apr 86 pp 1, 2 AU]/12766

STEELWORKS PRE-CONGRESS MEETING--Speaking at a pre-party congress meeting at the Lenin Steelworks in Nowa Huta on 16 April, PZPR Politburo member Marian Wozniak said that there is much to be done in the party today. In particular, higher demands must be made on every member who performs basic party duties, not just the aktivs. It is true that the party needs leaders, he said, but leaders need special support. Answering questions about what the PZPR is taking to the congress, M. Wozniak replied that it is taking with it energy and a mobilization of the intellectual and organizational potential required when implementing a broad program of reform. The party, he said, is saying yes to democracy, but it is also saying: more discipline and more effective action. Discussing the talks on the congress theses, M. Wozniak stressed that we cannot establish any program optimistically, but we can do so realistically. We cannot succumb to dreams. [By Andrzej Gesing] [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 Apr 86 pp 1, 2 AU]/12766

AMBASSADOR TO BULGARIA APPOINTED--The State Council has appointed Wieslaw Bek to the post of ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PPR in the People's Republic of Bulgaria. [Bek is a former TRYBUNA LUDU editor-in-chief] [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5 Mar 86 p 2 AU]/12766

GRZYB ELECTED CONGRESS DELEGATE--Warsaw, 10 April--At a pre-congress conference today at the "Radoskor" footwear factory in Radom, central Poland, PUWP CC Political Bureau member Zofia Grzyb was elected the factory's delegate to the 10th PUWP Congress. Apart from Political Bureau membership and chairmanship of the Women's Commission at the Central Committee, Zofia Grzyb, 58, also holds a number of responsible social posts. Addressing the conference, Zofia Grzyb said among other things that the party affiliates all those willing to participate in the process of socialist renewal, in the programme of social and economic reforms. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2150 GMT 10 Apr 86 LD] /12232

WARSAW PARTY COMMITTEE SECRETARY--Today's session of the Warsaw PZPR Committee was devoted to the tasks of party organizations in improving ideological and educational work among the workforces of metropolitan work enterprises in the year of the 10th Congress. It was noted that ideological and educational work has to be the business of the entire party and all its cells, and not just of selected groups or activists. The party's allies should be the trade unions, employees' self-management and youth organizations. In connection with Jerzy Mazurek's departure to take up work at the Radio and Television Committee, Bogdan Michalski, until now the head of the Ideological and Information Department, was elected secretary of the Warsaw Party Committee. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 10 Apr 86 LD] /12232

POLISH AMBASSADOR TO GDR--Janusz Obodowski is the new Polish ambassador to the GDR. [Summary] [Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 8/9 Mar 86 p 7 AU]/12766

NEW BANK VICE PRESIDENT--On the recommendation of the president of the Polish National Bank, the chairman of the Council of Ministers has appointed Wladyslaw Jaworski vice president of this bank. [Excerpt] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 Mar 86 p 5 AU]/12766

TRADE UNIONISTS VISIT ALGERIA--Algiers, 23 April--Polish unionists from the Federation of Miners' Trade Unions (FZZG), with its chairman and member of the Presidium of the National Trade Union Agreement (OPZZ) Rajmund Moric, have paid a week's visit to Algiers at an invitation from the General Union of Algerian Workers (UGTA). The Polish delegation held talks on the structure and development of the labour movements in Poland and Algeria, and visited several mines. The delegation was received by Secretary of UGTA's industrial sector Ali Belhouchet, and signed an agreement on socio-cultural cooperation between the FZZG and the Trade Union Federation of Energy, Chemical and Mine Workers affiliated in the UGTA. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2039 GMT 23 Apr 86 LD] /12232

DRUG DEALERS STAND TRIAL--Warsaw, 23 April--Regional prosecutor's office in Cracow has completed indictment against 13 people charged with manufacture, dealing, distribution and theft of hallucinogens, narcotics and barbiturates. Most of the people involved in the case, deemed the biggest drug affair ever uncovered in Poland, extracted "pot" from poppy heads and then strengthened it with mind-changing drugs either bartered from health care stations for things like luxury soap, coffee, alcohol, etc, bought from lower medical staff or just stolen. Seven of the 13 people covered by the indictment have been arrested and 6 will answer the charges free. They include auxiliary medical workers, are all in their 20's, and have neither been working nor studied. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2214 GMT 23 Apr 86 LD] /12232

CSO: 2020/130

- END -